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A LITTLE-WATCHED CAMPAIGN ENDS AS AMERICANS CHOOSE A PRESIDENT



President Bill Clinton and his Republican challenger, Bob Dole, continued to campaign furiously across the country as the 1996 race drew to a close.



Clinton and Dole Drive Hard In a Mad Rush To the Finish

Polls Give President Big Lead, But Race for Control of House Is Considered Too Close to Call

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A presidential contest that appeared at times almost dormant ended Monday with a surprisingly dramatic rush, jolted to life by the limitless energy of Bob Dole and President Bill Clinton.

It appeared likely that despite the millions of dollars spent, the thousands of hands shaken and the hundreds of speeches delivered, the nation would emerge with the same man in the White House and the same party, the Republicans, controlling the Senate and House.

A New York Times/CBS News Poll issued Monday showed Mr. Clinton holding a lead of 16 percentage points over Mr. Dole, nearly the same as a year ago. The race for control of Congress was far closer, but was pointing to the likelihood of a re-elected Mr. Clinton again sharing power with Republicans, limiting the ability of each to press a partisan agenda.

Voters face a choice among Mr. Clinton, who has portrayed himself as the candidate of education, the environment, the elderly and the poor; Mr. Dole, a lifelong legislator whose campaign has revolved around a promise of a 15 percent income-tax cut and a pledge to restore "honor and integrity" to the White House, and

For Flamboyant U.S. Hotelier in Moscow, a Violent End

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — One of the most flamboyant and best-known American businessmen in Russia has died in a hail of submachine-gun bullets near a luxury hotel over which he was involved in a bitter struggle for control with the city of Moscow.

The businessman, Paul Tatum, 41, a high-profile pioneer in Moscow's rough-and-tumble

real estate market, was killed about 100 yards from the front gates of the riverfront Radisson-Slavianskaya Hotel, where President Bill Clinton has stayed on trips to Moscow.

Two of Mr. Tatum's bodyguards were reported wounded in the incident, which took place on the steps leading down to one of Moscow's busiest subway stations at 5:10 P.M. Sunday. The police said a lone gunman shot Mr. Tatum 11 times with a Kalashnikov assault rifle.

The slaying stunned the American business community, of which Mr. Tatum was a colorful, long-standing member. Russian entrepreneurs and underworld figures in Moscow are occasionally the victims of car bombs, pipe bombs and assassins, but American executives in Russia have mostly escaped violence.

Nonetheless, Mr. Tatum's drawn-out fight with his partners at the hotel had been so public, and so nasty, that the surprise over the shooting

was somewhat tempered. Mr. Tatum himself made it quite clear that he knew he was at risk, seldom going out in public without his bodyguards and often wearing a bulletproof vest.

"People are very disturbed, very upset," said Peter Charov, executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce in Russia. "This is something I'm not sure we expected would never happen. But certainly to have one of our

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Romanians Go With Flow Of the East's Reform Wave

By Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

BUCHAREST — Romanian voters swung with a trend rolling over Eastern Europe this year by rebuffing the ruling party for new faces, who, in this case, promise faster, thorough reforms for the youthful democracy.

Although less than half of the 17 million votes had been tallied Monday in the third free national elections since the fall of communism, President Ion Iliescu's leftist Party of Social Democracy fell to second place in the parliamentary vote, more than 7 percentage points behind the center-right coalition of the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Iliescu, a former Communist who scored overwhelming victories in 1990 and 1992, this time carried only a third of the presidential vote. He tops a field of 15 other candidates but will face a Nov. 17 runoff and strong competition from Emil Constantinescu of the Democratic Convention.

Romania's turn against the ruling party falls into a pattern of rejecting incumbents that began last November in Poland with the defeat of President Lech Walesa. Voters in Poland, the Czech Republic and Bulgaria all seemed to get the seven-year itch with the parties or leaders that led them from Communist rule.

In Romania, the phenomenon this weekend pushed the first anti-Communist reform-minded opposition atop of the former Communists. In Poland last November, the urge for change toppled a Solidarity hero in favor of a one-time Communist-turned-Social Democrat, Aleksander Kwasniewski, who promised stable growth.

In the Czech Republic this spring,

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President Ion Iliescu of Romania on Monday; his leftist party suffered setbacks at the polls.

Texaco's Tarnished Star

Taped Discussions Reveal Racism Among Executives

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Senior executives at Texaco Inc. bantered comfortably among themselves in August 1994, planning the destruction of documents demanded in a discrimination lawsuit and berating the company's minority employees with racial epithets.

Unknown to almost everyone in the room, one executive was carrying a tape recorder. And it was on.

Those tapes, which were provided to the plaintiffs in the discrimination suit by the executive who recorded the conversations, are now at the center of the court proceedings.

Perhaps unlike any other record, the Texaco tapes offer an unfiltered glimpse into one company's senior levels, where important decisions — including promotion policies for minority employees — are made.

Equally important, the recordings — transcripts of which were obtained by The New York Times and which were excerpted in court papers — appear to have captured senior

Texaco executives conspiring to break the law by destroying documents that could be requested as evidence in a lawsuit.

The tapes, in which the executives are heard referring to black employees as "black jelly beans" and "niggers," raise the stakes in the discrimination suit brought against Texaco by six company employees on behalf of as many as 1,500 other minority employees.

The suit, brought in early 1994, asserts that Texaco systematically discriminates against minority employees in promotions and has fostered a racially hostile environment.

For its part, Texaco said it had yet to hear the tapes and did not know whether the words quoted in court papers were ever said.

But Andrea Christensen, a lawyer representing the company, said Texaco was "shocked and dismayed" by the words attributed to the executives, adding that they constituted "a clear violation of Texaco policy."

The company said that it had appointed an outside lawyer to conduct an investigation and

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Two Ancient Cities and One Old Schemer Court the Olympics

By Ian Thomson
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — One of the most fascinating players in world sport is the 73-year-old Italian Primo Nebiolo. He is a rascal. He is also to be respected, more than any other figure, during the campaign of 11 cities seeking to be host of the 2004 Olympics.

The Olympic election is a global beauty pageant for cities. Rome appears to be the favorite to hold the first Summer Olympics of the new millennium, partly because of Nebiolo. Cynics say Rome will win if Nebiolo can help bring in the votes; and, conversely, that Rome will lose if

his Machiavellian plottings backfire, if Nebiolo's fellow International Olympic Committee voters turn against him in revolt.

Then there is the innocent hope that the election will be decided on merit. In that case, Rome remains a strong candidate.

As president of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, Nebiolo has turned track and field into a major professional game.

Athletics is the most important sport in the Olympic program. Nebiolo is able to run it as he pleases by juggling hundreds of political favors, by converting enemies into friends and vice versa, and by ensuring that he always has a majority of support from his nearly 200 national

federations. He maneuvers their votes like a chess master playing a dozen boards at once.

Three years ago the IOC's conscience seemed to prevail when Sydney was chosen by the slimmest margin ahead of Beijing to be host of the 2000 Olympics. Many believe that last summer's Centenary Olympics were essentially hijacked by Atlanta by the IOC's American sponsors; then again, the IOC had little choice. The favorite at the time was Athens, which probably would have suffered bigger logistical disasters than Atlanta.

The record 11 cities bidding to hold the 2004

See GAMES, Page 21

Doping at 1976 Games

Reuters

Communist East Germany set up a clandestine medical facility outside the Olympic Village at the 1976 Montreal Games where its athletes were given performance-enhancing steroids, German officials said Monday. Peter Busse, director for the state authority that examines documents left behind by the old Ministry for State Security, known as Stasi, said that, after the Games, Stasi "dumped 10 suitcases of drugs and hypodermic syringes in the St. Lawrence River."

AGENDA Bhutto Government Is Dismissed

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — The Pakistani president dismissed the government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto early Tuesday and named a former leader of her party as interim prime minister, a presidential spokesman said.

President Farooq Leghari has been under increasing pressure to use his constitutional power to dismiss Miss Bhutto, who has been accused by the

political opposition of rampant corruption and mismanagement. He named Miraj Khalid as interim prime minister.

It was not immediately clear where Miss Bhutto was. The army, however, had sealed all the airports and had surrounded the Punjab provincial legislature. The presidential spokesman said the country's four provincial legislatures had been dismissed.

So What Does BT Get Out of the Deal?

British Telecommunications' proposed \$23 billion purchase of MCI Communications drew mixed reviews from industry analysts Monday. Some say the British company may have overpaid for the U.S. firm, which faces changing regulations and more competition in its home market. But others say the deal will help BT compete when European markets are deregulated and could add the finishing touch to the company's worldwide expansion plans. (Page 13)



Rwandan refugees who fled a Tutsi rebellion in Zaire waiting Monday in a bus at a border transit camp to be transported to their abandoned homes in Rwanda.

Zaire Rebels Declare Unilateral Cease-Fire

By James C. McKinley Jr.
New York Times Service

KIGALI, Rwanda — A rebel leader declared a unilateral three-week cease-fire Monday in the war between Tutsi guerrillas and the Zairian Army, raising hopes that international efforts to reach a million Hutu refugees out off by the fighting from food and clean water might have a chance.

The cease-fire came as United Nations officials worked to muster support for a plan to set up safe corridors for the refugees to come home to Rwanda, and as several European nations called for an international intervention to prevent a catastrophic outbreak of disease or famine.

[President Jacques Chirac of France and Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar of Spain agreed at a meeting in the French port of Marseille to "unite their efforts" and prepare a "temporary effort to ensure security" in eastern Zaire. Reuters reported.

"The two countries will take part in an international meeting to prepare this operation to which they are prepared to contribute and which should be decided by the UN Security Council," the two said in a statement.]

A consensus has developed here among diplomats, UN officials and aid officials that the only solution to the crisis in eastern Zaire is to repatriate the Hutu refugees as soon as possible. The question is how.

About 1.2 million Hutu fled into Zaire in 1994 to escape

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 19.75 8041.88	Up 0.17% 142.53
The Dollar	Mon. close previous close
DM 1.511 1.514	
Pound 1.847 1.836	
Yen 113.85 113.40	
FF 5.1115 5.1185	

Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain.....1,000 Din.	Malta.....55 c.
Cyprus.....C.£ 1.00	Nigeria.....125,000 Naira
Denmark.....14,000 D.Kr.	Oman.....1,250 Rials
Finland.....12,000 F.M.	Qatar.....10,000 Rials
Gibraltar.....£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland.....IR£ 1.00
Great Britain.....£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia.....10,000 R.
Egypt.....£ 5	S. Africa.....R12 + VAT
Jordan.....1,250 JD	U.A.E.....10,000 Dirh
Kenya.....K.S.H. 150	U.S. M.L. (Eur.).....\$ 1.20
Kuwait.....600 Fls	Zimbabwe.....Zim\$30.00



Onward to Mars: Flotilla Is Readied

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After a hiatus of 20 years punctuated by heartbreaking failures, planetary scientists are poised to resume aggressive close-up investigation of the world that, in all the known universe, most closely resembles Earth.

NASA's Global Surveyor, a space probe designed to assemble a detailed global portrait of Mars from orbit, is scheduled for launching Wednesday. It is the first in a flotilla of 10 American, two Russian and one Japanese Mars missions lining up for departure over the next 10 years. After Surveyor, two others are poised to go in the next few weeks.

• Russia's Mars '96, with a launching target of Nov. 16, is designed to study Mars from orbit as well as deploy two small landers and two surface-penetrating robots.

• NASA's Mars Pathfinder is set for launching Dec. 2. A lander, it is to deploy the first roving robot explorer there — "a 22-pound geologist," as NASA describes it — that will study rocks and soil.

The missions, heavy on international cooperation, have three major themes: to search for evidence of life and of its key requirement, water; to understand the Martian climate and its lessons for Earth; and to study the geology and other resources that might support human explorers, perhaps early in the 21st century.

In the last three months, interest in Mars has increased

with reports by separate teams of scientists in America and Britain that they had detected signs of past microbial life in two chunks of Mars that fell to Earth. One of the meteorites left Mars so recently — about 600,000 years ago — that some researchers say it increases the odds of finding organisms still living somewhere on the planet.

By 2003 or 2005, NASA plans to launch a robot mission to bring back samples from Martian sites most likely to have spawned life, for investigation in sophisticated laboratories on Earth.

With the new missions, the space agency intends to "set up an area code on Mars," essentially an orbital relay communications system for transmissions from the surface through spacecraft in orbit and back to Earth, according to Wesley Huntress Jr., NASA's top space science official. NASA also plans to establish a "virtual" presence on Mars, making available via the Internet incoming data, such as daily Martian weather maps from the Surveyor and images of the rocky Martian surface on the ancient flood plain where Pathfinder is to land.

The Surveyor's electronics and six science instruments are spare units left over from the ill-fated Mars Observer, which suffered a malfunction and vanished just as it arrived at Mars in 1993. Surveyor carries about 80 percent of the research capability of that lost mission, but — under NASA's new cost-efficient approach — cost only a quarter as much.

Immigration Policy / Fearing the 'Yellow Race'

Australia Debates How Asian It Should Be

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SYDNEY — As Umar Moersito drove a cab the other day through city streets where Asian settlers and visitors appeared to mix comfortably with white Australians, he told a passenger that he was much more conscious of racism now than a few months ago.

Mr. Umar, an Indonesian of Chinese descent, blamed Pauline Hanson, an independent member of Parliament from the state of Queensland, who in September asserted that Australia risked being swamped by Asians and called for an immediate halt to immigration, saying that such a move would fight high unemployment.

"Unfortunately, a significant number of people — mainly elderly Australians, who have been suspicious of Asians since they fought the Japanese in World War II, and younger Australians with a poor education — support her racist views," said Mr. Umar, who migrated to Sydney from Jakarta in 1975. "I hear it in my cab and I bear it on talk-back radio shows."

In the early 1970s, the last remnants of the so-called White Australia immigration policy, which had discriminated against Asians for over a century, were abolished.

Since then, successive Australian governments have sought to expand trade, investment, tourism, education, migration and cultural ties with Asia.

Australia has an annual trade surplus with Asia of about 18 billion Australian dollars (\$14.2 billion), many thousands of Asians are studying in Australia, and more than 2 million Asian tourists spend 10 billion Australian dollars on visits to the country each year, providing a major stimulus to the economy.

Asians have accounted for about 40 percent of the 100,000 immigrants into Australia in each of the past few years, although Asian-born residents make up less than 5 percent of the country's population of 18 million.

"When you've got 4.56 percent of the Australian population who have been born in Asia, it in no way constitutes a swamping of Australia," said Philip Ruddock, the immigration minister. "When you project over future years, with immigration programs roughly the same size and composition that we have now, it will be 7.5 percent in the year 2030."

Nonetheless, Ms. Hanson, the owner of a provincial fish-and-chips shop who says she speaks for many ordinary Australians, has warned that the country could face a civil war if immigrants and aborigines continue to get what she saw as special treatment while jobless or disadvantaged white Australians did not.

"My fear is that if we keep going the way that we're going, as my mother has said for many years, the yellow race will rule the world, because they have a different culture, a different way of life," she said. "In some of those countries, they don't believe in democracy."

Australia's Asian neighbors are paying attention. In recent weeks, Ms. Hanson's views and a number of attacks on Asians in Australia that were apparently racially motivated have been widely reported in the Asian news media.

Some Asian newspaper editorials criticized the conservative coalition government of Prime Minister John Howard, saying it had not condemned racism for fear of losing votes.

Malcolm Fraser, a former Australian prime minister, warned that the race debate was "extraordinarily dangerous for the future of Australia," while business executives



Asians seem to mix easily with whites, as at this restaurant in Sydney, but anti-immigrant remarks by a parliamentarian, Pauline Hanson, right, have opened a discussion on racism in Australia.

atives said that it could have costly consequences for relations with the booming economies of Asia.

All three of the major political parties in the lower house of the Australian parliament — the two parties in the governing coalition and the opposition Labor Party — combined last Wednesday to support a resolution opposing racial discrimination and reaffirming support for a nondiscriminatory immigration policy.

Mr. Howard — who in 1988, when in the opposition, created an uproar himself by calling for the rate of Asian migration to be "slowed down a little" — defended his refusal to repudiate Ms. Hanson's views directly, saying that to have done so would have been to give her a "stamp that she didn't warrant."

Officials and analysts in Asian countries have generally welcomed the parliamentary resolution repudiating racism, but skepticism remains.

"How the Australian government, opposition and people handle this debate from here on remains to be seen," Pichai Chuen-sukawadi, editor of the Bangkok Post, said in a commentary Monday. "What is certain is that Asian eyes will be watching."

Australia's international reputation as well as its ties with Asia are clearly at stake.

Ian Lin, president of the Hong Kong Australia Business Council, said that Australia should remember that it was competing with many other countries for Asian trade, investment, tourists and students.

"When Asians come to buy, invest, travel or study in Australia, they want to feel comfortable," he said. "If they think that anti-Asian sentiment is rising, there is a

risk that they will decide to go elsewhere."

Already, several Asian tour groups have canceled visits to Australia, evidently in response to the reports of an upsurge in racist incidents against Asians.

The cancellations, coupled with a recent decline in Japanese visitors, are "a cause of genuine national concern," John Brown, head of tourism industry study group, said Monday.

Others take a calmer view. Cam Nguyen, executive director of the Australian Vietnamese Women's Welfare Association in Melbourne, said that in the 21 years since she settled in Australia, there had been a "few flare-ups" over race and immigration debate.

"But after a while the decent people speak up and then the debate just dies down," she said. "That is what I think will happen this time."

Already there is evidence of such a trend. On Saturday, 2,000 people took part in an anti-racism rally in Queensland, Ms. Hanson's home state, and rally organizers said similar demonstrations would be held across the country.

Nonetheless, Ian Kortlang, a political consultant to several previous conservative governments, worries that Ms. Hanson will not quickly fade from public view and could prove to be a durable as other Western politicians, such as Jean-Marie Le Pen of France, who have extremist views on race.

"Unfortunately, there's a latent appetite for that type of product," he said. "Pauline Hanson articulates that darkness in a lot of people that some people don't articulate."

Recent opinion polls have indicated that Ms. Hanson has substantial support among voters. The latest, which appeared in The Bulletin magazine shortly before last week's parliamentary resolution, suggested that a party led by Ms. Hanson would gain 18 percent of the national vote.

In the poll, 66 percent of those questioned agreed with her call to halt immigration in the short term, while 51 percent agreed that aborigines should get no special advantages.

"Kerry-Anne Walsh, the Bulletin journalist who wrote last analysis of the poll results," said that Ms. Hanson, "with her better-than-good background, obvious lack of education and blunt talking, appeals to that 'convict' corner of the Australian psyche that reveres one of its own who can mouth the sentiments they might feel reluctant to express."

Ross Fitzgerald, associate professor of history and politics at Griffith University in Queensland, said it was clear that many Australians found it easy to identify with the fears expressed by Ms. Hanson.

"Often in a crude and direct way, via racial scapegoating, she has been seen to express the sentiments of other ordinary Australians, many of whom similarly reside outside the major metropolitan areas," he said. "Unlike most middle-class city dwellers, they have firsthand experience with aborigines and with the destructive effects of large-scale unemployment."

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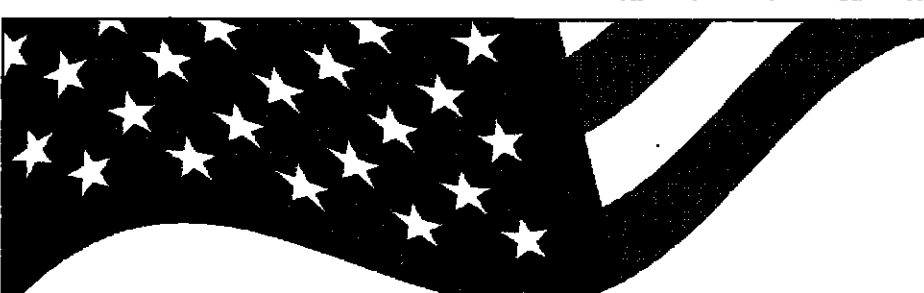
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Follow the American Elections Results with special election night coverage FRANCE 2 TELEVISION and RMC-RADIO MONTE CARLO in collaboration with the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

FRANCE 2
Tuesday, Nov. 5th — 11:45 pm to 12:30 am
Election coverage and analysis. From Washington, Jean-Loup Demigneux with French Ambassador Francois Bujon de l'Estang. In Paris: News anchor Philippe Lefait, with representatives of the Democratic and Republican Parties in France.

Wednesday, Nov. 6th — 5:30 to 8:30 am
Results, coverage and discussion with Jean-Loup Demigneux (Washington) and Patrick Chene (at the Inter-Continental Hotel, Paris), with guests including Pamela Harriman, American Ambassador to France, and leading figures from French business and industry.

8:05 am
Press review with Joe Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune

RMC-RADIO MONTE CARLO
Paris 103.1, Toulouse 104.3, Cote d'Azur 98.9
Wednesday, Nov. 6th — 6:30 to 8:30 am
American elections special with Jean-Loup Demigneux and Gerard Saint-Paul, with Alan Friedman of the International Herald Tribune. Live from the Inter-Continental Hotel, Paris.

8:00 am
Guest of honor Pamela Harriman, American Ambassador to France.

Also 12:30 and 6:00 pm
Election updates, with Alan Friedman, RMC newscasters, experts and special correspondents in the U.S.

RMC International Herald Tribune THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Fares Rise With Fuel Prices

GENEVA (AP) — Rising fuel prices are forcing European airlines to plan higher air fares, industry chiefs said Monday.

Lufthansa's chairman, Juergen Weber, said the German airline had already put a fuel-price surcharge on cargo shipments and planned to raise air fares for passengers, while Air France is making a "moderate increase" in fares, from 1 percent to 5 percent, starting Tuesday.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines imposed a fuel-price surcharge last Friday, and Swissair is considering increasing passenger fares.

Boeing to Modify Rudders on 737s

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. is developing new devices for its 737 jetliners to prevent sudden rudder swinging, which some aviation experts contend can cause the planes to veer out of control.

The move was a reversal of the company's long-standing opposition to such changes. It came after an announcement Friday that tests showed the rudders can, under certain conditions, swing unexpectedly and cause a plane to roll over.

Investigators have focused on the rudder in the "roll-over" crashes of a United Airlines 737 in Colorado Springs in 1991, and of a USAir jet near Pittsburgh in 1994.

On Friday, the Federal Aviation Administration ordered U.S. airlines to test rudders on all 1,700 of their 737s after Boeing notified airlines that the rudder controls could malfunction. There are about 2,800 in use worldwide.

Fog Shuts Beijing Airport

BEIJING (APF) — Thousands of passengers were stranded at Beijing's airport Monday after heavy fog Sunday delayed more than 160 flights.

A thick blanket of fog covered the capital from the early hours of Sunday morning, and the airport had to delay all flights until just before midday, the official Xinhua news agency said.

Forty-seven arriving and 120 departing flights were postponed and nearly 10,000 passengers were delayed at the airport for more than 24 hours.

New Delhi's dengue fever epidemic worsened

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe				Asia			
City	Today	High	Low	City	Today	High	Low
Algeria	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Amsterdam	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Athens	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Berlin	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Bombay	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Buenos Aires	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Calcutta	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Chennai	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Colombo	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Dhaka	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Delhi	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Dubai	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Guangzhou	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Hong Kong	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Jaipur	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Kolkata	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
London	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Los Angeles	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Madras	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Mumbai	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
New Delhi	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Osaka	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Paris	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Perth	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Rangoon	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Seoul	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Singapore	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Taipei	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Tokyo	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02
Yokohama	10/06	14/02	21/70	14/57	5	10/06	14/02

THE AMERICAS

Revolution Over, Republicans Try to Just Hold On

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

MANCHESTER, N.H. On the final weekend of the long election season, there was no more talk of revolution among the Republicans of New Hampshire.

"The revolution is over," said Representative Charlie F. Bass, a freshman Congressman campaigning here. "You know what they call this in business? A reconsolidation."

Even if they maintain their congressional majorities Tuesday, Republicans nationally will emerge sobered by the extraordinary two-year ride they have endured since scoring their startling electoral victories of 1994.

Here in New Hampshire, the changes in the party's fortunes could hardly be more stark. President Bill Clinton appears poised to become the first Democrat since Franklin D. Roosevelt to win the state twice in a row, and the Democrats appear equally likely to snatch away the governorship for the first time since losing it in 1982. In these final hours, Republicans are scrambling to avoid surrendering a Senate seat or their two House seats.

The New Hampshire races are interesting by themselves, but in many other ways this small New England state is a portrait of the national party and the highs and lows it has experienced in the past 24 months.

New Hampshire has been a canvas for the country — and the fortunes of its own politicians — and the national events that played out here



Newt Gingrich campaigning in Norcross, Georgia. Unlike his party colleagues in New Hampshire, Mr. Gingrich, who many consider the symbol of the "Republican revolution," is expected to have no trouble hanging on to his seat in the House of Representatives.

help tell the story of American politics in a time of turmoil and uncertainty.

From that moment in November 1994, when many of them believed that the election results cemented their claim to majority status, Republicans have come to the last days of this election recognizing, as Governor Steve Merrill put it, that "we will have to take for granted the fact that there will be a fight to the death at every election."

Perhaps no one understands more than Mr. Merrill himself how rapidly political fortunes can change.

In 1994, he won election to

a second two-year term with 70 percent of the vote and was avidly courted by every presidential candidate in the party. Eventually, he backed Bob Dole and became the campaign's general chairman, but his popularity could not prevent Mr. Dole from losing to Patrick Buchanan in the bitter primary that still inflicts Republicans here.

When he declined to run for a third term, Mr. Merrill left his party virtually defenseless against a gubernatorial campaign by a Democrat, Jeanne Shaheen, that has mirrored in style and effectiveness what Mr. Clinton did

for himself nationally. This final weekend found Mr. Merrill out walking precincts in Manchester with Senator Robert Smith, a freshman facing a tough battle for re-election this year.

That is today, but two years ago there was nothing but exhilaration and enthusiasm among the Republicans, here and nationally, Mr. Bass, who went to Washington with the other members of the House freshman class, remembers the feeling in those early days of the 104th Congress.

"We seemed to get a bill out every week," he said. "There was the euphoria and

excitement of making all these changes."

But, eventually, the ideologically driven congressional agenda would smother the more practical voices in the party, shape the Republican presidential primaries in ways that proved detrimental and put at risk the control of Congress itself.

Although Mr. Merrill and other conservative governors found themselves swept up in much of the revolutionary fervor and became allies of efforts by the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, to keep pushing the congressional agenda of budget-cutting and devol-

ution, they recognize today the mistakes the party made, both rhetorically and strategically.

"It never should have been called a revolution," Mr. Merrill said. "To believe it should be called a revolution is to believe there was an ideological basis to it. Americans will accept incremental change. They fear revolutionary change."

"After we shut down the government, they said: 'That's not what we meant. You said you could run the government more efficiently. Not that you would shut it down.'"

ELECTION

10 Election Night Hotspots to Watch

The Great American Poll Vault

WASHINGTON — When poll after poll tells voters that Bob Dole, the Republican candidate, is running far behind in the presidential race, do the surveys create a self-fulfilling prophecy?

Most pollsters say no, and even those who think that a sense of an inevitable outcome can affect voter behavior say they cannot tell who would be more affected: those who believe that their candidate cannot win, or those who believe that their candidate will sail to victory whether they go to the polls or not.

But it seems a fitting question with which to end a presidential race that may be remembered as so infused by polls and survey research findings that President Bill Clinton actually turned a standard polling question about whether the country is "on the right track" into a campaign slogan.

Mr. Dole, meanwhile, broke a cardinal rule of politics and talked about his survey research, explaining publicly several times that a campaign tactic was or was not followed because of what had been found in focus groups.

In fact, polls — and their survey research cousins, focus groups — have become so all-pervasive this year in both politics and journalism that even some of the academics and political professionals who rely on them are starting to question their effects.

"It's creating a climate where candidates and their counselors and reporters and the pundits all focus, from moment to moment, their framework for discussion, their analysis, their whole lives around these polls," said Norman Ornstein, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute.

Carter Eskew, a Democratic political consultant, wonders whether the day is fast approaching when candidates will make a campaign appeal out of unpollled spontaneity.

"I think it's interesting to see," he said, "whether or not you'll have a way of candidates in the year 1998 or 2000 who say, 'I'm not going to take polls and use focus groups — I'm going to speak from the heart,' and whether that resonates with people."

It sometimes seems hard to remember that modern political polling, its techniques taken from market research, has been around for little more than half a century.

And it was not until the Carter administration that a political pollster, Patrick Cadell, reached the status of icon.

These days, however, political candidates so poll-test their words and phrases that they can become mirrors of the public mood and political speeches can sound like an echo chamber. (NTT)

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, referring to the many digs at Hillary Rodham Clinton leveled by Republicans during the campaign year: "One of the more interesting aspects of the opposition's efforts has been the obsession with my wife. Well, I'm obsessed with her, too, but in a different way." (NTT)

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — In all the election-night mayhem in the United States on Tuesday, several states and individual races offer a glimpse into national trends — from the fight for the White House and Congress to whether Christian conservatives or organized labor get the upper hand in turning out voters in targeted counties.

Here are 10 races or places to watch:

KENTUCKY: Even with a victory over President Bill Clinton in this toss-up state, Bob Dole would have a long way to go for his upset. But Mr. Dole cannot afford to lose the state.

GEORGIA: Another must-win for Mr. Dole, and a pivotal state in the battle for the Senate. Sam Nunn, a Democrat, is retiring, and Guy Milner, a Republican, had late momentum in a tight race. Democrats need to gain three seats to win the Senate.

losing here would make the climb steeper.

OHIO: The polls close at 7:30 P.M. eastern standard time, and by then Mr. Dole will know if he has a prayer. No Republican has ever won the White House without carrying Ohio.

NORTH CAROLINA: Four-term Senator Jesse Helms, a Republican, is in a rematch with his 1990 Democratic challenger, Harvey Gantt, who is black and a former Charlotte mayor. Race was again an issue in the end. Mr. Helms never wins by much, and is banking on high Christian conservative turnout.

FLORIDA: Until a tightening of the presidential race in the final week, Clinton aides were picturing an electoral landslide — in part because of the Democrat's lead in this usually Republican presidential state. A Clinton win here "and the so-called Republican lock on the Elec-

toral College is shattered," said Mr. Clinton's deputy campaign manager, Ann Lewis.

ARKANSAS: Mr. Clinton's home state factors big in Republicans' hopes to increase their 53-to-47 Senate majority. Representative Tim Hutchinson, a Republican, led late in the race to replace David Pryor, a Democratic senator who is retiring. Winston Bryant hoped for Mr. Clinton coattails.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Bob Smith, a Republican and an anti-abortion leader in the U.S. Senate, was in a tough race against former Representative Dick Swett as Democrats looked to break the state's Republican tradition up and down the ballot.

ARIZONA: Not since Harry Truman in 1948 has a Democrat carried this state in a presidential race, a marker Mr. Clinton had high hopes of shattering until the race tightened late. One of several

Western states where Ross Perot's count could make a difference in the outcome.

WASHINGTON: The six House seats gained by Republicans two years ago are the major battlegrounds, and late Republican momentum appeared to dampen Democratic hopes for a big swing back in their favor. Gary Locke, a Democrat, was favored to become the first Chinese-American governor of a mainland state.

CALIFORNIA: As with an anti-immigration ballot question two years ago, some Republicans believe the anti-affirmative action initiative on the California ballot this year will increase conservative turnout. The results are likely to go a long way in shaping future debate on the issue.

Will Ethics Haunt 2d Term?

By Susan Schmidt
Washington Post Service

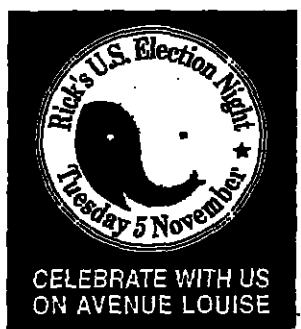
WASHINGTON — Political leaders are predicting that if voters return President Bill Clinton to office and a Republican majority to Congress, the White House will face years of ethics and campaign finance investigations.

Republicans, including Bob Dole, compare the seriousness of the controversy over questionable foreign contributions to the Democratic National Committee to their own party's Watergate scandal on election eve in 1972. They accused the Clinton White House of "stonewalling" in response to questions, as the Nixon White House did then.

"I think there are big troubles ahead for this president," the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott of Mississippi, said Sunday. He said there was "no question" that an independent counsel must be appointed to investigate foreign contributions and that the Senate had an "absolute responsibility" to investigate as well.

Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut, general chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said he was worried that a Republican-controlled Congress would be preoccupied for the next two years with "trying to dig up dirt every day."

The Democrats have acknowledged that they failed to check on the backgrounds of some of the large contributors to the party.



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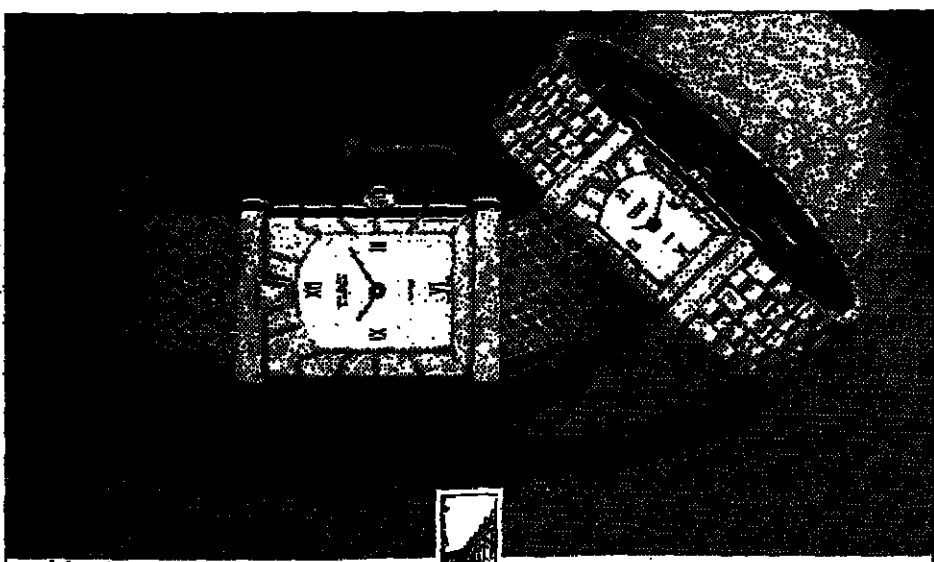


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THE AMERICAS

Europe Yawns as It Awaits U.S. Elections

Reuters
LONDON — With Bill Clinton's victory regarded as virtually certain, Europeans seem to have lost interest in the U.S. election, but many remain puzzled by his drawing power and the lack of issues in the campaign.

"There's an election in America but nobody is watching," was how the Tagesspiegel in Berlin summed up German reaction on the eve of the U.S. presidential election.

Editorial writers described the race as having a sure winner and a distinct lack of interest.

"Clinton is the first president since 1945 who has entered the race dragging without the millstone 'war' or recession," said the Süddeutsche Zeitung in Munich. "It helps, of

course, to fight against Bob Dole," it added, "who has run a campaign that threw even his own party followers first into despair and then into a deep sleep."

Neither the candidates, nor their policies, were inspiring much excitement in the European press. Dull and mediocre are the catchwords that came up most frequently.

"The most outstanding thing in Bill Clinton's program for the next four years is that nothing is outstanding," said the daily newspaper Expansion in Madrid. "His proposals are neither revolutionary nor radical."

With no real issues to focus on, much of the European coverage shifted attention to the lack of choice.

"Out of a population of a quarter of a billion, the main political parties could find no one better than the Republican corpse Bob Dole, or the Democratic sleazeball Bill Clinton," lamented Britain's Daily Mail tabloid.

Even the Danes, who have expressed more interest than most of their European partners and have carried extensive coverage of the final days of the campaign as well as background articles on American society, were still trying to comprehend Mr. Clinton's appeal.

"Clinton has problems resisting food and women, he switches his policies more often than Elizabeth Taylor changes husbands, many of his friends are behind bars and most

people would hesitate to lend him \$100, yet he seems set for a second term in office in the White House," said a Copenhagen daily, Berlingske Tidende.

Many European commentators have also remarked on Mr. Clinton's seemingly effortless move towards the center, saying it wouldn't make much difference who wins the election.

But the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung cautioned that what happens in the United States on Tuesday will have a major impact on Europe.

"We must recognize that the American election also concerns Europe's future and one would do better to know too much about American politics than too little," it said.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Achoom! Not a Sneezing Matter In the (Blooming) Southwest

For 40 years, newcomers from the East have tried to make their new homes in the Southwest cities like Albuquerque, New Mexico, look a bit more like home, planting Bermuda grass, cypress trees, mulberry bushes and other plants to soften the desert's hard edges.

Problem is, those plants produce pollen, so much so that some Southwestern cities are banning the planting of certain trees and threatening violators with fines — to the intense annoyance of many who have worked hard to make the desert bloom.

The Albuquerque City Council recently passed the strongest such ordinance, banning the planting of five types of trees, including cedar, cottonwood and elms. El Paso, Texas; Las Vegas, and Tucson, Arizona, have enacted similar bans.

Tucson residents suffer twice the national rate of respiratory allergies, and other cities in the region are similarly afflicted. It is a far cry from the days a century ago when doctors in the East began sending tuberculosis patients to these cities to breathe the clean air and hopefully get better. The patients still come, but now some get worse.

"I would like to see more trees in the rain forest," said Dr. Jacob Pinnas, a Tucson allergist, "but not more trees in the desert."

Short Takes

Got milk? Boy have they got milk! The dairy departments of American supermarkets have exploded.

Once offering only whole milk and skim milk, they now seem to provide endless choices, reports The New York Times. There is whole milk, 2 percent, 1 percent, skim, fortified skim, lactose-reduced, lactose-free and farm-fresh in bottles. There is goat's milk and organic milk, in whole, low-fat and skim. Much of this is the industry's response to a sharp decline in whole-milk consumption — from 19.5 gallons per capita in 1974 to 8.1 gallons last year. Health-conscious Americans now drink far more low-fat milk. The new variety also reflects a broader trend: Ten years ago, the average supermarket offered 15,000 items. Now it has 40,000.

Four hundred U.S. Marines have just completed a 100-mile march from Lake Hemet, California, to Camp Horn at Camp Pendleton, the first march of that length by the camp's Marines since 1985. Marching merrily at the head of the column was Colonel Peter Miller, who said he had to take 19-year-olds with "McDonald's and Taco Bells" under their belts and give them "a touch of reality."

Tough as the hike was — with full packs, Marines averaged 4 miles per hour — there were a few concessions, including 10-minute breaks every 3 miles. The colonel, a former British Marine, found one of the biggest challenges was not a physical one: A 250-page environmental impact report had to be filed in advance with the communities the hike was to pass through.

International Herald Tribune

Away From Politics

• The Supreme Court refused to revive a Mississippi law that would have allowed student-led group prayers in public schools. The justices, without comment, left intact rulings that declared the 1994 state law a violation of the constitutionally required separation of church and state. The action was not a ruling on the merits of the Mississippi law and set no precedent. Confusion still reigns over just what the constitution allows. (AP)

• The court also rejected an appeal by the millionaire equestrian George Lindemann Jr. of his conviction for insurance fraud

stemming from the 1990 electrocution of one of his horses. The court left intact his conviction and 33-month prison sentence, which he began serving in February. The justices, without comment, turned away arguments that Mr. Lindemann was wrongly convicted of wire fraud without any proof that he had foreseen the interstate nature of the communications between his trainer and others involved in the killing. (AP)

• NASA has delayed the space shuttle Columbia's science mission by at least a week because of concerns over booster rockets. The shuttle was supposed to blast off Friday. But mission managers decided to spend another week analyzing information from booster tests. (AP)

A Bellwether In California

New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Of the 90 statewide ballot initiatives facing the country's voters Tuesday, not one has drawn more national attention and debate than California's Proposition 209.

The ballot measure calls for a ban on the use of race and sex criteria in all government-sponsored affirmative action programs.

In the past 10 days, President Bill Clinton, who opposes the measure, and his Republican challenger, Bob Dole, who supports it, have belatedly jumped into the debate.

Mr. Dole is pushing the initiative, hoping it will add momentum to his campaign. Mr. Clinton began addressing the initiative only after polls indicated that its chances for passage were improving.

[Results from Field Poll, a California survey company, found that 52 percent of California voters questioned said they favored the measure, with 38 percent opposed. The Associated Press reported Monday. Ten percent remained undecided.]

D-Day for 'Parent Rights' Crusade

By James Brooke
 New York Times Service

DENVER — The ballot language is simple. It would add to the bill of rights in the Colorado State Constitution a new right — that of parents "to direct and control the upbringing, education, values and discipline of their children."

To proponents, Tuesday is D-Day for "parental rights," the hot new issue of the religious right for the late 1990s. With amendments that are pending in 28 state legislatures and a bill that is awaiting action in Congress, Coloradans could break a nationwide logjam by voting to make their state the first to enshrine parental rights in its constitution. Polls indicate that a narrow margin of voters favor the amendment.

Victory here "could be more important than Dole's election, or the control of Congress," Jeffrey Bell, a prime mover behind parental rights, said in September at a Christian Coalition conference.

Mr. Bell, president of the Manhattan Center, a group that pushes parental rights movements, said the amendment would strengthen the hand of parents in controlling child

rearing and the curriculum in public schools.

But alarm over the proposal prompted the formation of a broad-based coalition of 150 groups, including state associations of nurses, county sheriffs, teachers, librarians and book and video store owners.

The opponents contend that the amendment would open the door to parents' suing to demand the teaching of creationism, to birth parents' seeking to reverse adoptions and to school administrators' stopping confidential drug, alcohol and birth-control counseling.

"The Parental Rights Amendment is about a small group suing teachers, doctors, nurses, librarians, movie theaters and schools to impose their views on everyone else," said Fofi Mendez, campaign manager for the opposition, the Protect Our Children Coalition.

In 1993 Mr. Bell founded a parental rights group, Of the People, in Arlington, Virginia. Allied with the American Legislative Exchange Council, a network of conservative legislators, the group succeeded in 1994 and 1995 in passing parental rights amendments introduced in several states, including California,

Florida, New York and Oregon. Most amendments followed the spare language of Amendment 17 in Colorado. But occasionally opponents said they saw glimpses of what they called the movement's "hidden agenda."

The original text of an amendment that was defeated this year in the New Hampshire legislature included a letter with a suggested list of topics that should not be taught in public schools without parental consent — one-world government, sexuality, population control and organic evolution, including Darwin's theory.

"We do not have a laundry list," Mr. Bell said when asked about the letter. "Ours is a very general statement of principle. We are not going to get in the business of what parental rights entails."

As parental rights amendments stalled in state legislatures around the country in the spring, Of the People decided that a victory by popular initiative would give the movement momentum and prestige. The group focused on Colorado, because it is relatively easy to place initiatives on the ballot and because, they say, the state is demographically "a microcosm of the country."

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EUROPE

All Clear for Yeltsin Surgery

Russian President's Condition 'Quite Good'

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin has been prepared for heart bypass surgery "at the highest level" and the operation could begin in the next few days, the Kremlin spokesman, Sergei Yastrzhembsky, announced Monday.

The statement came after a late afternoon meeting of the doctors to review Mr. Yeltsin's readiness for the operation, attended by Russian specialists and the American heart surgeon Michael DeBakey, who has been asked to serve as a consultant to the Russian team.

There was no precise word about when the operation would go ahead. But Mr. Yastrzhembsky told the Interfax news agency that the doctors verified the "optimal functional indicators of all of the patient's organs and systems, which allows for surgery with a great deal of certainty and confidence." He added, "The operation may be carried out within the next few days."

Mr. Yeltsin, 65, is expected to undergo triple or quadruple coronary bypass surgery.

In a medical bulletin, Sergei Mironov, director of the presidential medical service, described Mr. Yeltsin's condition as "quite good," and said his temperature in recent days has been normal, with blood pressure of 120/80 and pulse of 64 to 68 beats a minute.

The bulletin said the doctors' meeting would decide on "the necessary adjustment of some organs' functions," but did not elaborate. The bulletin also said "the course of presurgery treatment is practically over."

There were outward signs the operation was imminent. The police imposed tight security on the Moscow Cardiological Center where the operation is expected to be conducted.

Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, who is to receive temporary custody of Mr. Yeltsin's powers while the operation takes place, convened a session of the Security Council, which is usually run by the president. Mr. Chernomyrdin appeared to be filling in for Mr. Yeltsin as well by holding a phone conversation with the Israeli prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu.

DeBakey Comments
Lawrence K. Altman of The New York Times reported from Moscow:

A health worker involved in Mr. Yeltsin's care said that the president looked healthy, was in good spirits and often cracked jokes with his doctors, and that preparations had been made for the operation this week.

Mr. Yeltsin's wife, Naina, said in a television interview on Saturday: "Of course he is worried, but he is outwardly calm. He has a good contact with his doctors."

Dr. DeBakey said last week that he had advised his Russian colleagues not to clamp down on information about the impending operation, because such a policy could easily lead to false rumors.

In the past, rumors that Mr. Yeltsin was incapacitated by a stroke, or was dead, have affected international stock markets.

Mr. Yeltsin's medical problems included severe anemia, bleeding from the intestine and an underactive thyroid. All these problems have cleared up with medical treatment.



CORSICANS ATTACK — French policemen at the post office in Aix-en-Provence, after a bombing Monday for which Corsican separatists took responsibility

BRIEFLY EUROPE

New Call for Strikes in France

PARIS — France's No. 1 union called Monday for a week of strikes and protests in mid-November, hoping to again pressure the government to abandon austerity measures.

Louis Vianet, head of the powerful Communist-led General Labor Confederation, urged unionized workers to follow up a day of strikes Nov. 15 with a week of protests.

"We want to end this week with big regional demonstrations," he told Europe 1 radio.

Mr. Vianet's union and others have vowed to unleash another wave of strikes like those that virtually paralyzed the country for three and a half weeks a year ago.

But this year France's labor movement is marred by infighting among union bosses who disagree on whether to walk off the job or negotiate with the government for better wages and working conditions. (AP)

Germans Go on Shopping Spree

BERLIN — The first weekend of extended shopping hours throughout Germany inspired a shopping mania in major cities, but anecdotal evidence suggests that cashiers in outlying areas were mostly idle.

Ultimately, it will be profits, not convenience to working consumers pressed to make it to stores before the old 6:30 P.M. weekday closing time, that will decide whether stores keep the longer hours.

The new law that took effect Friday allows stores to stay open until 8 P.M. on weekdays and an extra two hours, until 4 P.M., on Saturdays. (AP)

Continuing IRA Violence Seen

LONDON — Northern Ireland's new police chief, Ronnie Flanagan, said Monday that he expects no early end to IRA violence.

"We have nothing to suggest an imminent restoration of the cease-fire," he said in a BBC radio interview during his first day on the job. He took over from Sir High Annesley, who retired.

He said he "sadly" expected further attacks in Northern Ireland and on the British mainland. "I think it's fair to say that they will be seeking targets of high impact — targets that will grab the headlines," he said. (AP)

Adding Up Nazis' French Loot

PARIS — The Nazis stole nearly 22,000 works of art from Jewish families in France during World War II, including some 4,000 from the Rothschild family alone, the Le Figaro daily said Monday, citing U.S. documents.

The newspaper said the previously unpublished figures constituted the "first reliable inventory of the misappropriation of works of art in France."

According to Le Figaro, an investigation carried out by Allied intelligence services in July 1944 based on documents from the Third Reich determined that the Nazis had stolen a total of 21,903 artworks.

These came from 203 private collections belonging to Jewish families in France, including five major holdings: 3,978 works of art from the Rothschild family; 1,202 from Alphonse Kann; 1,121 from the David-Weill family; 989 from Levy de Benzon and 556 from the brothers Andre, Arnold and Jacques Seligmann. (AFP)

Gonzalez Eludes Probe

Readers

MADRID — Spain's state prosecutor told the Supreme Court on Monday that there were no grounds to question former Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez about a 1980s "dirty war" against Basque separatist rebels — but that that position could change.

Mr. Gonzalez, who lost an election in March after 13 years in power, denies charges by former security chiefs and disgruntled fellow Socialists that he knew of a 1983-1987 campaign of kidnappings and murders by members of the security forces.

The Supreme Court's second chamber, which deals with cases involving members of Parliament, was to decide later Monday or Tuesday whether to question Mr. Gonzalez.

The prosecutor's advice against questioning him was not binding on the court — and Spain's attorney general said the decision could change if new evidence surfaces. "This decision has no bearing on others that could be made while the investigation proceeds," Juan Ortiz Urculo said.

Eleanor Dulles, 'Mother of Berlin,' Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eleanor Lansing Dulles, 101, an economic specialist for the State Department who played a major part in planning the reconstruction of West Berlin in the 1950s, died Wednesday in the Knollwood military retirement home in Washington.

Mrs. Dulles, who was sometimes called "the Mother of Berlin" for her enthusiastic efforts to revitalize the economy and culture of the battered German capital as it recovered from World War II, managed to carve for herself a formidable reputation even though her two brothers, John Foster Dulles and Allen Welsh Dulles, held much higher rank in the American government.

She was offered the State Department's Berlin desk in 1952, just before

John Foster Dulles was named secretary of state.

Mrs. Dulles said it was difficult for a woman to serve in the State Department in that era. "This place is a real man's world if ever there was one," she said in 1958. "It's riddled with prejudices. If you are a woman in government service you just have to work 10 times as hard. But it is fun to see how far you can get in spite of being a woman."

Mrs. Dulles was born in Watertown, New York, one of five children of a Presbyterian minister and his wife. One ancestor, John Welsh, served as envoy to Britain in Rutherford B. Hayes's administration. Her grandfather, John W. Foster, served as secretary of state under President Benjamin Harrison and an uncle, Robert Lansing, held that position

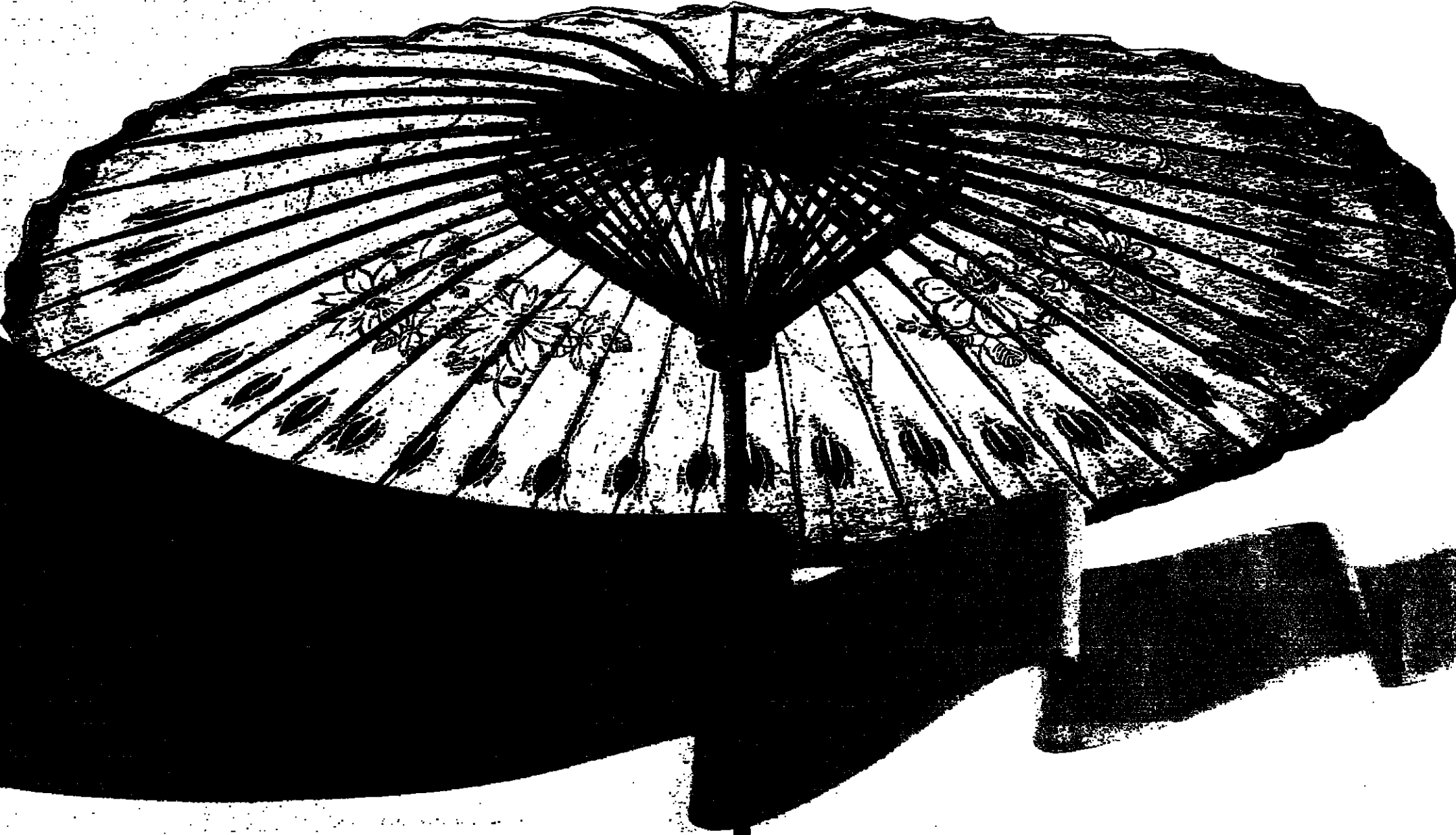
under President Woodrow Wilson.

Mrs. Dulles, who used her maiden surname, entered government service in 1936 as director of financial research for the Social Security Board. In 1942 she moved on to the State Department, where she worked until 1962.

As special assistant to the director of the State Department's office of German affairs, Mrs. Dulles was credited with "working miracles," as one biographer put it. She helped to reduce West German unemployment and increase production.

To hasten developments, she would "send requests from Berlin for money and rush back to Washington in time to compose favorable answers." She raised more than \$1 billion for West Berlin, adorning it with the Congress Hall as well as a hospital and educational centers.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

U.S. Relinquishes Hope Of Stable Taleban Rule

Washington Awaits Battlefield Standoff

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The prospect that the Islamic Taleban militia might establish a stable, if oppressive, government in Afghanistan has dissipated as quickly as it arose, and the civil war there is likely to continue indefinitely, according to the State Department.

Afghanistan was a crucible of U.S. strategic interests during the Cold War, but now Washington has little influence there, supports none of the warring factions and has no plan for bringing the conflict to an end, Assistant Secretary of State Robin Raphel said.

As long as the rival factions think they can prevail and establish control over all of Afghanistan — and as long as such outside countries as Pakistan and Iran continue to encourage them to believe they can win — there is no prospect for a negotiated settlement, Ms. Raphel said.

"We know none of them can win, but they don't know it," she said. "Sadly, what needs to happen is a military stalemate that goes on long enough so that the various factions conclude they can't win."

During the Cold War, when the Afghan tribes and clans banded together to challenge the Soviet troops who occupied their country in 1979, the United States provided arms, money and training — using Pakistan as a conduit.

But the Soviet troops are long gone, and Afghanistan is just another isolated country where the United States, for all its economic, diplomatic and military might, has little influence. As in the clash along the border between Rwanda and Zaire, the United States and its Western allies appear to have few tools they can use to stop or head off clan-based conflicts.

"Without a unified Afghanistan which is stable, the potential for instability seeping over borders in the region, into Pakistan, into central Asia, into Iran, is great," Ms. Raphel said.

"The recent offensive by the Taleban was proof that instability can seep across borders," she said, because Kabul's neighbors fear that the success of the fundamentalist Taleban would encourage similar groups in their countries.

Taleban is a deeply conservative movement of religious scholars and Muslim theological students who control about two-thirds of Afghanistan. In

late September, they seized Kabul, the capital, driving out a government that was itself rooted in Islam, imposing their own brand of orthodoxy on a restive populace, and executing a former president who had been installed by the Soviets.

The State Department deputy spokesman, Glyn Davies, while calling the summary execution of former President Najibullah "regrettable," said at the time that the Clinton administration hoped Taleban "will move quickly to restore order and security and form a representative interim government that can begin the process of reconciliation nationwide."

His statement appeared to reflect a feeling in the administration that any stable government in Afghanistan was preferable to endless factional strife.

Afghan forces opposed to Taleban soon regrouped and counterattacked. Iran denounced Taleban as stooges of Pakistan and therefore, by Iran's reasoning, of the United States.

"It is now clear," a Tehran newspaper said in a reflection of official Iranian opinion, "that in the rapid growth of Taleban, the United States has played the planning role, the wealthy Saudi government has provided the necessary budget and Pakistan's armed forces executed the plan."

It added, "Can Islamabad be proud of the occupation of Afghanistan by the Pakistani Army, on the basis of an American plan financed by the Saudis?"

That is the sort of thing Ms. Raphel was referring to when she said countries outside Afghanistan keep encouraging the warring factions to go after one another. With Pakistan supporting Taleban, Iran supporting Taleban's rivals and Russia and Uzbekistan also involved, she and other officials said, there is no prospect that one group can subdue all the others and rule the entire country.

According to Ms. Raphel, the United States is not in a position to mediate the Afghan conflict or influence the rival groups precisely because it is seen as an ally of Pakistan and a foe of Iran.

"We have not believed that we could be seen as an impartial mediator given the history of the 1980s, particularly among outside parties whose acceptance or acquiescence is any solution is essential," Ms. Raphel said. "We have counted ourselves out."



Youths in Kabul playing soccer Monday on a field next to a cemetery containing victims of the civil war.

BRIEFLY ASIA

South Korean Students Jailed

SEOUL — A South Korean court on Monday jailed 16 students and gave suspended prison terms to 23 others for taking part in violent pro-North Korean campus protests in August, court officials said.

It was the third mass sentencing in a week in connection with the unrest at Seoul's Yonsei University, during which a riot policeman died.

The 16 students were jailed for between 10 months and two and a half years for taking part in an illegal protest, engaging in acts of violence and obstructing police in their duty, the officials said.

Taiwanese Invite Dalai Lama

TAIPEI — A major Taiwanese Buddhist association said Monday that it had invited the Dalai Lama to visit the island despite risking the wrath of China under current estranged ties between China and Taiwan.

"Our secretary-general has in person invited the Dalai Lama to visit here for all the Buddhists in Taiwan," an official of the Buddhist Association, one of the island's major religious associations, said by telephone. (Reuters)

Japanese Party Leader Stays

TOKYO — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on Monday persuaded the head of his Liberal Democratic Party to remain in his post, a move seen as a major step toward

forming a new cabinet later this week, news reports said.

Mr. Hashimoto met with Koichi Kato, the party's secretary-general, and urged him to stay in the top party job, despite his alleged involvement in a donation scandal, Jiji Press said.

Mr. Kato accepted Mr. Hashimoto's informal request before talks with party leaders on Tuesday on forming a new cabinet following a general election two weeks ago, the news agency said. (AFP)

Khmer Rouge Division Defects

PHNOM PENH — A key Khmer Rouge division has agreed to join Cambodian government forces, adding to thousands of defections during the weekend and further splintering the guerrilla movement, officials said Monday.

About 300 fighters and 500 family members under the leadership of Nuon Paet agreed to join the government, General Keo Pong said.

Second Prime Minister Hun Sen said the defections had shrunk the size of hard-line forces. (Reuters)

VOICES From Asia

Kim Young Sam, president of South Korea, announcing a sweeping campaign against government corruption: "This is the time for the nation to make a renewed resolve to stamp out corruption once and for all. Regardless of their stature, I will by no means tolerate corruption in officialdom during the remainder of my term." (AFP)

Kabul Rejects General's Peace Offer as Insult

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL — The Islamic Taleban rejected an offer of peace talks from the Uzbek militia leader, Abdul Rashid Dostum, on Monday, saying the invitation was an insult.

"When the enemy was defeated, they launched this offer to waste time and keep the opposition busy," the acting information minister, Amir Khan Mutaqi, told a news conference. "We do not want to take part in negotiations which we believe will have no result."

General Dostum heads an anti-Taleban alliance, which also includes forces led by Ahmed Shah Masoud, the military chief of the ousted President Burhanuddin Rabbani. He had invited all religious and political parties to his stronghold of Mazar-e-Sharif in northern Afghanistan to discuss the future of the country.

Mr. Mutaqi said the fact that the meetings would be chaired by General Dostum, who once served the Communist regime in Afghanistan, was an insult.

Meanwhile, in the first attack in a year on a key city controlled by the Taleban, General Dostum's fighter planes bombed the Herat airport Monday. The raid damaged the control tower and forced the United Nations to cancel a scheduled flight, aid workers said. (Reuters, AP)

Swede, in China, Backs Dissident

Agence France-Presse

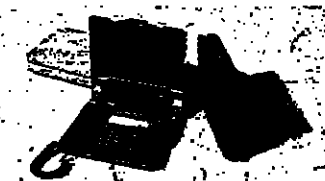
BEIJING — Prime Minister Goran Persson of Sweden said Monday that he had criticized Beijing's "hard" treatment of dissidents in meetings with top Chinese leaders here, specifically bringing up the case of Wang Dan.

In discussions with Prime Minister Li Peng on Sunday and President Jiang Zemin on Monday, Mr. Persson said he stated Sweden's position that "to peacefully hold views different than state policy has to be the right of every individual." He would not characterize the Chinese response.

Mr. Wang was given Supreme Court permission Monday to appeal the 11-year sentence he received Wednesday on charges of plotting to overthrow the government. The appeal will be held in camera, without him or his lawyers there.



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Q & A / Sadako Ogata

Refugee Official Calls for Lifeline

With the international community showing a greater sense of urgency in confronting the Rwandan refugee drama in eastern Zaire, Robert Kroon of the International Herald Tribune discussed the latest developments with Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Q. With more than a million refugees cut off from humanitarian aid in the border region of eastern Zaire, you have urged the opening of a lifeline from Rwanda to the Goma region. Would that be a pipeline for aid supplies or also a corridor for an eventual repatriation of the Hutu refugees to Rwanda?

A. Both ways. First to bring in aid and later it could serve as a passage for returnees. The road from the Rwanda border to Goma is only a few kilometers and must be secured.

The nearby Mugunga camp used to have 400,000 refugees, but that number may have doubled by now. I also have information that refugees are scattering westward. That would be the worst thing, because then we could not reach them and they might get caught up in more fighting. We have had reports that many people have died in Bukavu, but not in the Goma area. They still have food for a few more days.

Q. But aren't you caught up in a political short circuit? It seems that Rwanda is settling old scores with the armed Hutu militias among the refugees that have been preventing their repatriation in the first place. How do you deal with that problem in the future?

A. The refugees are on the move and that may also help loosen the grip of those Hutu militias. We will have to start an information campaign among the refugees as soon as we can.

But first of all, we must be there, secure that route with the Zairians and the Rwandese, but also with an international presence there.

Q. Repatriation, you have said often enough, is the only solution to the refugee problem. But is Rwanda's Tutsi-dominated government willing to take back a million or more hostile or fearful refugees?

A. Hostility and fear will have to be gradually overcome. The Rwanda leaders will have to go the extra mile to reassure the refugees. They have always assured me they were willing to take all of them back.

Keeping all those people in a hostile environment in Zaire is bad for the refugees and also for the host country. Zaire is paying a very heavy toll right now. In Rwanda we could help resettle the returnees and reintegrate them in their own country with the coordinated assistance of other development agencies.

Q. Before getting repatriation off the ground, wouldn't you have to screen out those armed militias first?

A. With the approval of Zaire and Rwanda we already had plans to do just that, closing the camps step by step in an organized way.

We must interview all the refugees who object to repatriation and those who have well-founded reasons not to go back will be put into another camp. It's a matter of separating the black sheep from the white sheep and that's a very difficult proposition.

Q. The Banyamulenge [the rebel Tutsi native to Zaire] seem to be in control and have proclaimed a unilateral cease-fire. Would you be ready to deal with those rebels?

A. If we get into face to face contact with them we will certainly explore the possibility, but we will keep in touch with Kinshasa. I don't want to see a breakup of Zaire, nor would I ever want to contribute to that in any way.

Q. France has called for international action to save the refugees. Are you in favor of that?

A. Yes. Those of us, who have been in the field have a much greater sense of urgency for such action. Not just humanitarian, but political and military action. It is long overdue. I would like to see an international peacekeeping force deployed all along the border between Bukavu and Goma.

Q. On a final note, if you would ever be called upon to succeed Boutros Boutros Ghali as United Nations secretary-general, would you accept?

A. It depends on where that call would come from. Do you want to get me out of Geneva? I have plenty on my hands here.

Asian Democrats Seek Sanctions on Burma

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA. The Association of South East Asian Nations should not admit Burma as a member and should join an arms embargo against Rangoon until it embraces democratic reforms, a human-rights group said Monday.

The recommendations were one of many made by delegates to a four-day Asian pro-democracy conference in Manila, which ended Monday.

The conference was attended by more than 100 delegates from 18 countries, and was sponsored by the Forum of Democratic Leaders in the Asia Pacific.

"The conference believes that military rule, indeed authoritarian rule of any kind, anywhere, is out of tune with the spirit of the times and is unacceptable," the group said in a statement.

It added: "Procedures for the restoration of democracy in Burma should take place without delay and without further violence through a process of dialogue and in the spirit of achieving national reconciliation."

An ASEAN delegation is in Rangoon for an eight-day visit to discuss Burma's application for membership. Burma was granted observer status to the regional trading bloc in July.

But the democracy group, led by former president Corason Aquino of the Philippines and the South Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, said ASEAN's policy of "constructive engagement" with Burma's military rulers has been a failure.

In its strongly worded statement, the group con-

demned "the recent tightening of controls over the Burmese people" and declared "unwavering support" for the democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and her supporters.

In a reference to Burma's application for membership in ASEAN, the group urged "that no steps be taken or allowed that may be construed as encouraging legitimacy of the regime."

It also urged China and ASEAN "to join an arms embargo on Burma as observed by the United States and the European Union," and called on aid and lending agencies not to resume assistance to the country.

(AP, Reuters)

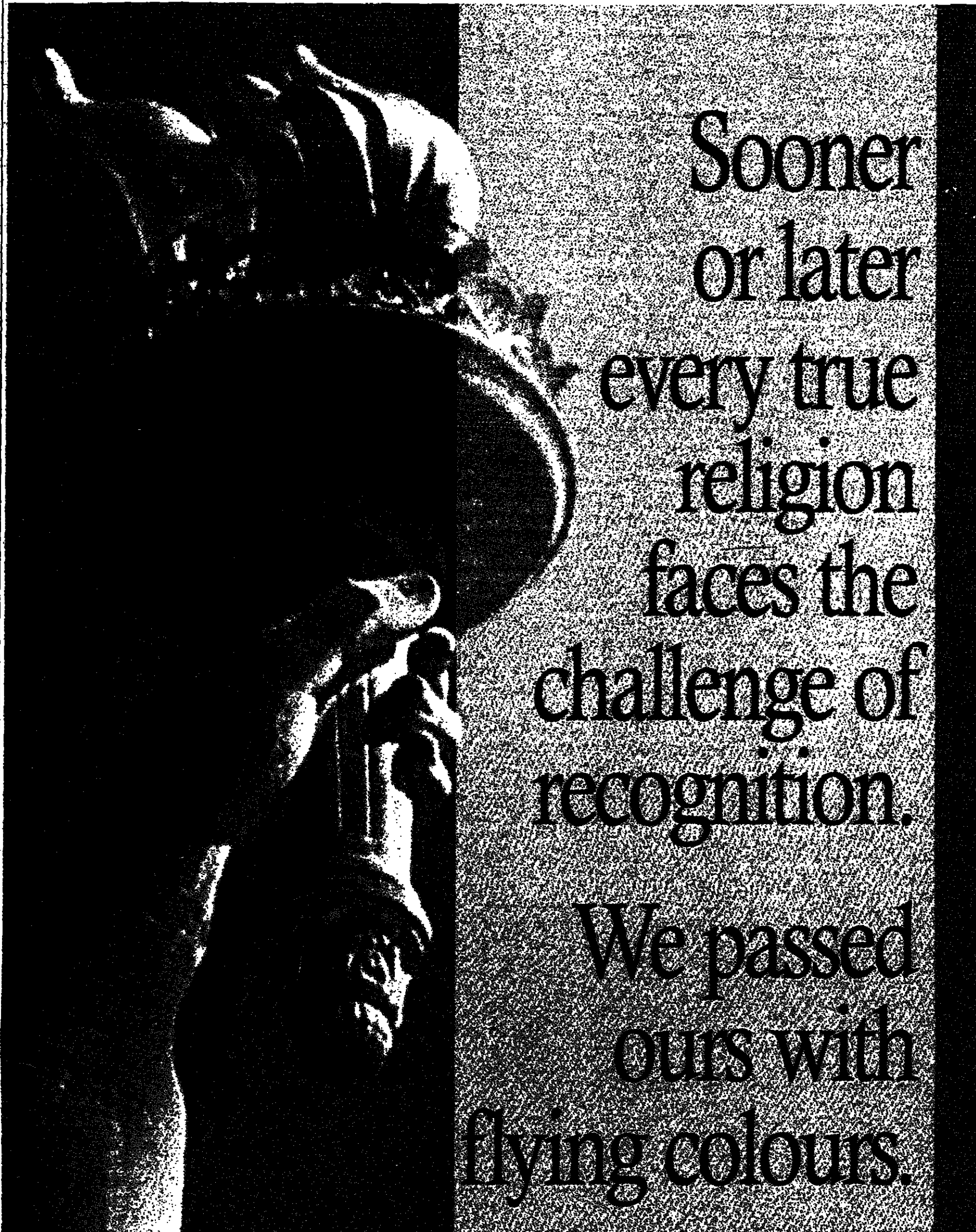
Trial Delayed In Zimbabwe

Reuters

HARARE, Zimbabwe. — A court on Monday delayed for a week the trial of the opposition leader Ndabemang Sithole on charges of plotting to kill President Robert Mugabe and overthrow his government.

Justice James Devitt said he would rule next Monday on Mr. Sithole's application that the trial be postponed to give him more time to prepare his defense. He also plans to challenge the constitutionality of one-law under which he is charged.

The prosecution said the defense was using delaying tactics.



Sooner
or later
every true
religion
faces the
challenge of
recognition.
We passed
ours with
flying colours.

The Scientology religion did not come quietly into the world. Although immediately popular, Scientology — like all major religious movements during their formative years — has sometimes faced controversy.

Because of prejudice, fear of the unfamiliar and vested interests, falsehoods have sometimes been circulated about Scientology. Such rumours spread only when people do not know the facts. For example, you may have heard, "Scientology is not a religion" — did you know that virtually every court and every eminent scholar of religion who has studied Scientology found that it is? You may have heard that the Church's leaders are "in it for the money" — did you know that most of them don't even own a car? They live in small apartments owned by the Church and work 15-hour days to make Scientology better known and understood so that more people can use it to improve their lives.

These rumours are provably false. To resolve all such controversies once and for all, in 1991 we invited the Internal Revenue Service to assemble a high-level team to examine every aspect of the Church and its operation. The exhaustive two-year scrutiny that followed was, by the IRS' own assessment, the largest and most thorough ever conducted of an applicant for non-profit exemption. IRS officials inspected thousands upon thousands of documents and asked and received answers to hundreds of detailed questions. They interrogated

the Church's leaders. They investigated the compensation levels of Church executives and employees around the world. They even reviewed and rejected, one by one, claims made by apostates that had generated negative media reports.

This vast, governmental investigation ended with these unassailable conclusions:

1. Scientology is a bona fide religion;
2. Churches of Scientology are operated exclusively for recognised religious purposes;
3. Churches of Scientology operate in the public interest;
4. No part of the income of churches of Scientology inures for the benefit of any individual or noncharitable entity.

The IRS decision confirmed what Scientologists had known for 40 years: Scientology is a genuine, new religion whose integrity is above reproach.

So next time you hear a false rumour about Scientology, ask yourself this question: Could the person making the accusation pass even a fraction of the tests that Scientology came through with flying colours?

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Check the following Internet sites for information about Scientology. Each is available in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish.

<http://www.scientology.org>
<http://www.honnhub.org>
<http://www.dianetics.org>
email: webmaster@scientology.org

VISIT OUR CHURCHES: Pay a visit to your nearest Church of Scientology. Addresses for our principal European Churches are given here.

FREE INFORMATIONAL BOOKLETS AVAILABLE: You can obtain the address of the local church nearest you, and a free booklet about Scientology, by calling (351) 44 74 61 68. Or write to Church of Scientology, Ile-de-France, 7 rue Jules Cesar, 75012 Paris, France.

Austria
Schottenfeldgasse 13/15
1070 Wien, Austria

Belgium
Church of Scientology
European Human Rights
and Public Affairs Office
61 Rue du Prince Royal
1050, Brussels, Belgium

Denmark
Store Kongensgade 55
1264 Copenhagen K, Denmark

France
7 Rue Jules Cesar
75012 Paris, France

Germany
Berchstrasse 2
80802 Muenchen, Germany

Italy
Via Abetone, 10
20157 Milano, Italy

Netherlands
Nieuwe Zijds Voorburgwal 271
1012 RL Amsterdam, Netherlands

Norway
Lille Grensen 3
0159 Oslo, Norway

Portugal
Rua Actor Tabor 99 5
1000 Lisboa, Portugal

Spain
C/ Monteria 20, 10 decha.
28013 Madrid, Spain

Sweden
Gogsten 105
11662 Stockholm, Sweden

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Bachstrasse 141
8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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INTERNATIONAL

Bokassa, Once an 'Emperor,' Dies

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Jean-Bedel Bokassa, 75, a former colonel who seized power in the Central African Republic and went on to proclaim himself emperor of his impoverished nation, died Sunday night, his son Jean Charles announced Monday in Bangui, the capital.

The cause was a heart attack, his son said.

Mr. Bokassa's sometimes-brutal 14-year tenure in power, including two years as his country's self-proclaimed emperor, ended in 1979, when French paratroopers overthrew his government while Mr. Bokassa was on an official trip to Libya.

France justified its intervention in the Central African Republic by brandishing stories of Mr. Bokassa's supposed cannibalism of imprisoned schoolchildren. In 1986, Mr. Bokassa, who had been living in exile, first in Ivory Coast and then in France, returned home to face charges against him that ranged from murder to treason.

The allegations of cannibalism were never proven, but the erstwhile president for life was sentenced to death for assassinations, concealing corpses and embezzlement and served seven years in prison before he was finally pardoned by a successor, Andre Kolingba.

From the coup in 1965 that brought him to power until his overthrow, imprisonment and last years back home in the Central African capital, the story of Mr. Bokassa, a distinguished veteran of the French war in Indochina, closely mirrored the ups and downs of France's deep involvement in the politics of its former African colonies.

As commander of the army and minister of defense, Mr. Bokassa, then a colonel, was plucked by France to overthrow the Central African Republic's first president, his cousin, David Dacko, when Mr. Dacko began establishing close ties with China.

Within days of taking power, Mr. Bokassa broke off relations with Beijing, expelling a large delegation of Chinese advisers. Mr. Bokassa took on the titles of president, prime minister, commander in chief of the army and leader of the sole political party.

Even as his behavior grew increasingly erratic, Mr. Bokassa maintained warm relations with France for several years. The former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was a frequent visitor to the Central African Republic, where he and Mr. Bokassa would go big-game hunting.

Paris congratulated Mr. Bokassa when he decided that his republic should henceforth be known as an empire, and the French government helped finance some of the estimated \$30 million cost of Emperor Bokassa's lavish coronation in 1979.

Eventually, however, a combination of increasingly frequent bids for independence in foreign affairs by Mr. Bokassa, and a growing opposition to the emperor's extravagance at home led France to conclude that Mr. Bokassa must go.

In September 1979, in one of the first actions of its type in Africa where foreign troops were used to overthrow a sitting president, 700 French paratroopers took control of Bangui while Mr. Bokassa was in Libya.

Citing the growing repressiveness of his rule, and reports of cannibalism that were splashed across the pages of Paris Match, France installed as president Mr. Dacko,

the man Paris had prompted Mr. Bokassa to overthrow 14 years earlier.

Though Paris had successfully removed a leader who had proven himself a nuisance with minimal opposition from other African states, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's ties to Mr. Bokassa would come back to haunt him.

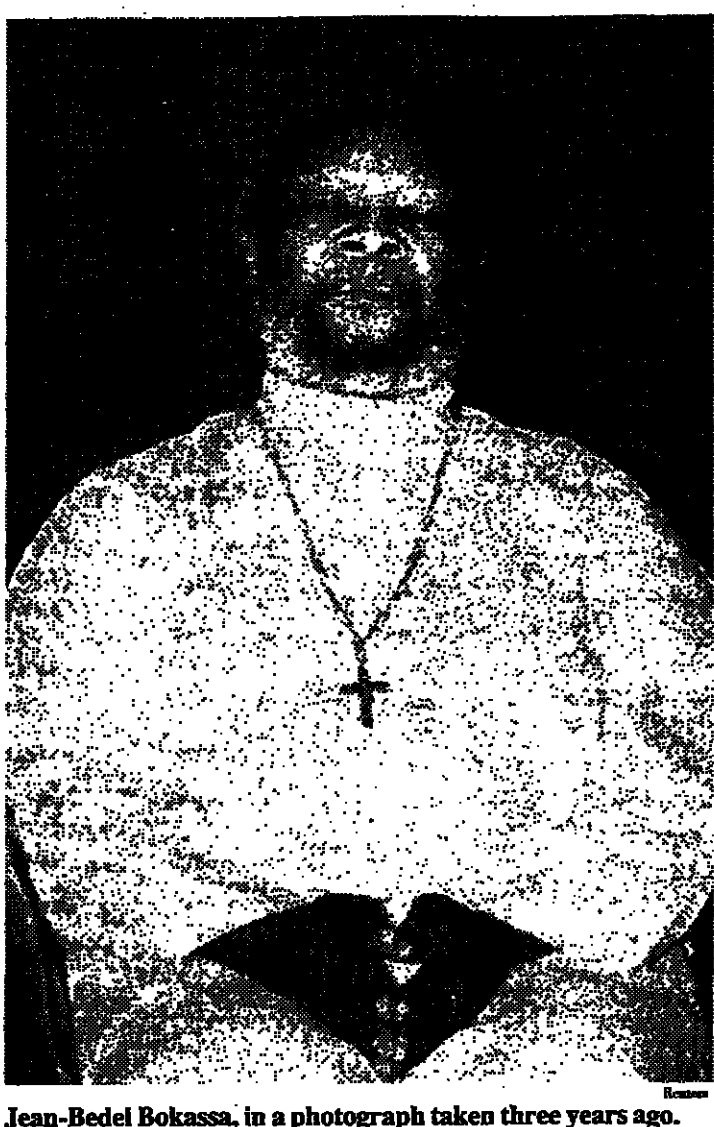
From exile in the Ivory Coast, where he settled after France initially refused to allow him entry, an embittered Mr. Bokassa began writing about his long and deep ties with the French. The autobiographical writings, which were published under the title "My Truth," contained details of gifts of diamonds Mr. Bokassa is said to have frequently made to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. The disclosures are widely believed to have helped doom Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's 1981 re-election bid against his Socialist rival, Francois Mitterrand.

After returning home from France in 1986 to face the charges against him, and serving time in prison, Mr. Bokassa, by then dependent upon his small monthly French officer's pension, continued to harbor bitter feelings against France.

When France intervened yet again in the Central African Republic earlier this year to put down an army mutiny, Mr. Bokassa, who had enjoyed something of a return to popularity since his release from prison, was applauded by many Central Africans when he condemned the renewed foreign interference.

"Every time we have a problem, the French have to come and meddle," he said at the time, in an interview with The New York Times. "Finally, you have to ask yourself, are we independent, or are we not?"

Mr. Bokassa, who married several times, is survived by as many as 60 children.



Jean-Bedel Bokassa, in a photograph taken three years ago.

Saudis Affirm They Aided U.S. Fully in Blast Inquiry

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

RIYADH — Despite clear American dissatisfaction, the Saudi foreign minister has declared that his country had made good on its pledges to cooperate fully with the United States in the investigation of the truck bomb attack in June that killed 19 American servicemen.

U.S. government authorities in Washington said last week that the FBI director, Louis Freeh, acting out of exasperation at a lack of Saudi cooperation, had withdrawn from Saudi Arabia a team of agents sent to investigate the terrorist bombing. That decision appeared to threaten an end to American involvement in the investigation. On Saturday, though, the agency reversed itself and issued a statement saying that some agents would stay on the case.

In an interview here Sunday, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Faisal, insisted that the partnership in the investigation had been "excellent," and added: "The incident was in Saudi Arabia, and therefore we feel responsible. The loss of life of American life, is not something we take lightly. It is the responsibility of the government of Saudi Arabia to bring them to justice, and in this regard we are cooperating very closely with the American agencies, as they are cooperating very closely with ours."

Western diplomats said that Saudi authorities had neither shared all of their findings with the FBI team nor allowed American investigators to interrogate suspects in the case who were now being held in Saudi jails. But some of the diplomats suggested that the FBI might have expected too much of their Saudi counterparts and that Mr. Freeh might have overreacted by saying that the outgoing FBI team in Riyadh would not be replaced.

The FBI's statement Saturday indicating that some agents would stay on the case came after discussions in Washington with the Saudi ambassador, Prince Bandar bin Sultan.

After a similar bombing a year ago, the Saudi authorities executed four men who confessed to the crime before the United States was given a chance to interrogate the suspects or to examine the evidence against them. Within days after the more powerful attack on a U.S. military housing complex in Dhahran on June 25, Defense Secretary William Perry said that King Fahd had pledged "full cooperation, full sharing of information" in the new investigation.

Iran Denies Any Shiite Role

Iran on Monday rejected reports that pro-Iranian Shiite Muslims were behind the Dhahran bombing. The Associated Press reported from Tehran.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement said that reports in the U.S. press last week suggesting Saudi Shiites with links to Iran were involved in the explosion were part of "a fresh plot by the United States to create internal differences in the Islamic Arab countries."

The statement quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying: "The Zionist American media is trying to create differences among Muslims."

ELECTION: A Rush to the Finish

Continued from Page 1

anchor the biggest presidential upset since Harry Truman defeated Thomas Dewey in 1948.

But Mr. Clinton, too, seemed to be popping up in more states than time could possibly allow. His eyes were puffy, drooping under the weight of fatigue, but he continued to speak vigorously, with ease and confidence.

"It's going to be a good last day," he said to reporters early Monday as he boarded his jet in Bangor, Maine.

The numbers, in any case, were clearly on Mr. Clinton's side. At least two major state-by-state surveys pointed to his carrying well more than the 270 electoral votes he needs for victory.

Polls and interviews by The New York Times showed the president winning more than 300 electoral votes, to fewer than 100 for Mr. Dole and none for Mr. Perot. A CNN/Gallup survey found Mr. Clinton winning 309 electoral votes, to 44 for Mr. Dole and 185 too close to call.

And most polls gave Mr. Clinton a popular-vote lead of at least 10 percentage points.

But the control of Congress was still an open question.

A final New York Times/CBS poll showed that 47 percent of likely voters favored Democratic candidates for the House, to 41 percent for Republicans, apparently enough to allow the Democrats to regain control of the lower chamber, which they lost two years ago for the first time in 40 years. They need a net gain of 18 seats.

But many congressional races were razor-edge close, and a Reuters poll showed the Republicans pulling into a slight lead for House seats.

That meant many races might be decided by the parties' success at turning out the vote. With little suspense in the presidential race but many close congressional contests, many analysts said turnout would be low, but probably above the 50.2 percent of 1988.

The balance of power in the next House, however, may not be clear before Wednesday. The outcome could depend on runoff elections in Texas that are almost sure to be held, on Dec. 10, in some of 13 redistricted districts.

Mobutu, Now in France, Is Expected Soon in Zaire

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

KINSHASA, Zaire — President Mobutu Sese Seko, whose government is grappling with a Tutsi rebellion, will soon return home after finishing medical treatment for cancer in Europe, his spokesman said Monday.

"His therapy ended on the 30th of October and no further medical examinations are expected," his spokesman, Kabuya Lumuna, said on national television.

Marshal Mobutu, 66, had prostate cancer surgery at Lausanne University Hospital in Switzerland on Aug. 22 and was staying at a luxury hotel on Lake Geneva for followup treatment.

Switzerland extended Marshal Mobutu's visa for a fourth time last week despite growing opposition to his presence.

On Monday, he was flown to southern France.

The spokesman said Marshal Mobutu would be in France for a short while before returning home.

Marshal Mobutu had a visa to enter France, said a Foreign Ministry spokesman, but there was no word on how long the leader was expected to remain in the country.

Meanwhile, Zaire has been tottering on the brink of disintegration in the absence of the president who has held the vast Central African nation together for more than 30 years.

In the past two weeks ethnic Tutsi rebels have seized all the major towns of North and South Kivu provinces.

Many fear Marshal Mobutu's death would complete Zaire's descent into chaos.

The Paris paper Le Monde last week quoted Marshal Mobutu's "immediate medical entourage" as saying his cancer had spread to his bones and that he was "extremely tired" as a result of aggressive radiation and hormonal therapy.

(Reuters, AP)

TEXACO: Taped Conversations Reveal Racism Among Oil Firm's Executives

Continued from Page 1

that it would contact law-enforcement agencies if its inquiry found that documents were destroyed.

But the recordings, as described in the excerpts included in the court papers filed in U.S. District Court in White Plains, New York, where Texaco is based, leave little doubt that such an action was planned.

"You know, there is no point in even keeping the restricted version anymore," Robert Ulrich, the company's treasurer, who retired last year, was quoted in the court records as saying in reference to one key document. "All it could do is get us in trouble. That's the way I feel. I would not keep anything."

Richard Lundwall, who was the senior coordinator of personnel services in Texaco's finance department, agreed. "Let me shred this thing and any other restricted version like it," said Mr. Lundwall, who secretly recorded such conversations to ensure the accuracy of his minutes of such meetings.

At another moment, when the executives discussed disposing of certain pages of documents, J. David Keough, then Texaco's senior assistant treasurer, appeared to advise the executives to be careful not to remove information helpful to the company's case.

"If it was a favorable chart, you'd want to retain it," Mr. Keough said, according to the court papers.

During the conversation, Mr. Ulrich urged caution as the executives discussed withholding some older records covered by the requests. "I don't want to be caught up in a cover-up," he said. "I don't want my own Watergate here."

Later, as recounted in the court records, the conversation turned to the executives' frustration about the employees who had filed the discrimination suit against Texaco.

"This diversity thing, you know how all the black jelly beans agree," Mr. Ulrich said.

"That's funny," Mr. Lundwall replied. "All the black jelly beans seem to be glued to the bottom of the bag."

Eventually, according to the court records, the executives began discussing their difficulties in adjusting to the demands of minorities at Texaco, in particular the interest of some black employees in Kwanzaa, a December celebration patterned on festivals held after African harvests.

"I'm still having trouble with Hanukkah," Mr. Ulrich said. "Now we have Kwanzaa."

In a sentence laced with expletives, Mr. Ulrich is quoted in the court papers as complaining how "niggers" had caused difficulties.

In a statement Friday, Texaco expressed shock at the contentions in the court filings. It said that if the allegations are true, "any such conduct is deplorable and will never be tolerated at Texaco."

The company said it had hired Michael Armstrong, a lawyer with Kirkpatrick & Lockhart in New York, to conduct an "extensive independent investigation."

"If the company through its investigation determines that the alleged misconduct occurred," Texaco said, "it will take appropriate disciplinary actions against the employees, which could include termination."

Peter Gass, a lawyer for Mr. Lundwall, declined to comment and said he had also advised his client not to discuss the matter.

Mr. Ulrich, the retired treasurer, declined to comment. "I don't know anything about it," he said in a telephone interview. "I can't talk to you about it," Mr. Keough, who

now works as chief financial and administrative officer with Hedding Insurance Co., a Texaco subsidiary, resides in Bermuda, said a spokeswoman for Texaco, who added that she did not know his home telephone number.

Texaco shares fell \$2 to \$97.625 Monday on the New York Stock Exchange.

According to an affidavit filed with the court, the tape recordings were made by Mr. Lundwall, who was responsible for keeping minutes of meetings with some senior executives. Mr. Lundwall has told lawyers that he used a microcassette recorder at the meetings without the knowledge of other executives, to ensure that his minutes were accurate.

In August, the affidavit says, Mr. Lundwall contacted the plaintiffs' lawyers in the discrimination case. Mr. Lundwall told them he had been dismissed from Texaco and that he had the tapes. Later, after hiring his own lawyer, Mr. Lundwall turned the tapes over to the plaintiffs.

The suit, filed in 1994, contends that minority employees were systematically passed over for promotions and that the company fostered a racially hostile environment.

ZAIRE: Tutsi Rebels Declare a Cease-Fire

Continued from Page 1

the Tutsi who now control the Rwandan Army. For two years, they have refused to return to Rwanda, fearing retribution for the 1994 genocide of up to a million minority Tutsi and moderate Hutu in which many took part. Tens of thousands of Hutu militiamen and former Rwandan soldiers, many armed, are among the refugees.

Most of these refugees have been dislodged from their camps in the last two weeks by groups of rebel Tutsi, native to Zaire, who are fighting Zaire's government, which is trying to expel them.

Zaire has accused Rwanda's Tutsi-led government of being behind the insurrection. Rwanda denies it, but witnesses say its troops were involved in the Goma battle.

Most of the plans being floated would use the lure of food and medical care to entice the refugees back to

Rwanda through secure routes in the war-zone. But there is a growing debate about how the corridors would be set up and guarded. Some aid agencies have called for an outside military force to intervene.

Even if such plan is put into action, convincing the refugees to return has proven in the past to be nearly impossible. The leaders in the camps, most of whom would face genocide charges if they return to Rwanda, have tremendous control over the rank and file. It is a measure of their control that the main body of refugees appeared today to be pushing west, farther away from Rwanda and into the rough hills of Zaire, UN officials said.

There were reports from Goma that 400,000 people who had been crammed into Mugunga camp near Goma have picked up their belongings and are marching west, UN officials said.

After two weeks of heavy fighting and the capture by rebels of two main cities in the eastern Zairian province of Kivu, it appeared the pace of the war was slackening, diplomats in Kigali said.

Goma, the headquarters for the relief operations, was quiet Monday after falling Saturday to rebel forces.

Monday afternoon, Laurent Kabila, the self-proclaimed leader of the rebel Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire, said that he was calling the cease-fire to allow the half-million Hutu refugees in Kivu to go home.

But it was unclear if Mr. Kabila could speak for the rebel force that captured Goma and appears to be pursuing Zairian troops westward.

The rebellion in South Kivu started among Zairian Tutsi who were resisting a government order to leave the country, but the rebels in the north are a coalition of groups, including Tutsi, who are disenchanted with the government, diplomats said.

They are united by their desire to see the Hutu refugee camps close.

Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus was picked by voters, who forced his Civic Democratic party, for the first time, into a coalition government more sensitive to social needs. And in Bulgaria, the first primary for a presidential candidate, this summer, unexpectedly sent the respected President Zhelyu Zhelev packing, even though a final vote this week-end gave his liberal party candidate, Petar Stoyanov, an overwhelming mandate.

Ideology is an unlikely culprit in any of these scenarios. Voters, faced with shrinking budgets and competitive job markets, instead appeared to favor candidates who promised to listen to them and help them make sense of the new economic realities.

With two free or partly free national elections behind them, voters in Eastern Europe were better equipped to judge campaign promises. Perhaps more significantly, for the first

VOTING: Romanians Go With Flow of East's Reform Wave

Continued from Page 1

time in history, they had far more access to free media to help them make up their minds.

"For us, this is the second liberation," said Dorel Sandor, director of the independent think tank Center for Political Studies and Comparative Analysis in Bucharest and a consultant to a presidential contender, Petre Roman. "Many people decided it was time to look for alternatives, and the majority of Romanians were clearly on their remotes, switching channels, listening to what candidates had to say."

President Slobodan Milosevic and his wife won parliamentary elections in Yugoslavia, preliminary results showed Monday, The Associated Press reported from Belgrade.

But the united democratic opposition denied Mr. Milosevic's hold on power in municipal ballots, with the capital, Belgrade, apparently poised to get its first non-Communist

mayor since World War II. With over half the ballots counted in the contest Sunday for the Yugoslav Parliament, the leftist alliance uniting Mr. Milosevic's ruling Socialists with the neo-Communists of his wife, Mirjana Markovic, had about 48 percent; the four-party opposition coalition, Zajedno, received 23.9 percent, and the extreme nationalist Radical Party took 18.8 percent.

In the republic of Montenegro, Serbia's only remaining partner in rump Yugoslavia, the ruling ex-Communist party also was leading the opposition in the race for the federal Parliament's 138 seats.

Mr. Milosevic needed to retain his majority in the legislature to ensure that he can retain power next year, when his second term as Serbian president expires. The constitution bars him from a third term. But he can be elected Yugoslav president by the federal assembly, and get the legislature to change the constitution to expand the powers of that hitherto symbolic post.

Milosevic Is Leading

President Slobodan Milosevic and his wife won parliamentary elections in Yugoslavia, preliminary results showed Monday, The Associated Press reported from Belgrade.

But the united democratic opposition denied Mr. Milosevic's hold on power in municipal ballots, with the capital, Belgrade, apparently poised to get its first non-Communist

MOSCOW: Violent End for an American Businessman

Continued from Page 1

that included H.R. Haldeman, President Richard Nixon's one-time chief of staff. Mr. Haldeman helped Mr. Tatum, a former Republican fundraiser, attract the participation of the Radisson chain.

The joint venture to create the hotel, launched in 1990, was one an ambitious deal to open a world-class hotel in Moscow, a 430-room, \$50 million showcase of opulent shops, restaurants, conference rooms, business facilities and fitness center.

Over the years it gained high-profile tenants and became a magnet for jet-set Russians and visiting executives.

But strains developed over control of the partnership. They peaked in 1994 when Mr. Tatum, who also lived in the hotel, tried to evict the director of the joint venture. He failed, and his partners retaliated by posting guards at the hotel entrance and barring him entry for two weeks. When he returned, he had a dozen bodyguards in tow.

The fight flared again this year when Mr. Tatum and an assistant tried to stop the joint venture from removing equipment from a store in the hotel. The police removed Mr. Tatum from the store, and the incident worsened hard feelings between the partners in the hotel.

Mr. Tatum publicly assailed Umar Dzhabrailov, a representative of the Moscow Property Committee who is acting director of the joint venture, for trying to cut him out of the hotel. He also asserted that Mr. Dzhabrailov had ties to organized crime.

On Monday, Mr. Dzhabrailov called Mr. Tatum's slaying "an awful tragedy" and said it was unrelated to litigation in Russia and the West over control of the hotel.

"He was surrounded by strange people lately," Mr. Dzhabrailov said. "I think this is connected with his personal financial dealings. It shouldn't affect the work of the joint venture."

As tensions increased, Mr. Tatum reported to the police that he had been threatened, Interfax agency reported.

Journalists and friends asked Mr. Tatum why he did not leave Russia, but perhaps he did not have a choice.

"With Paul it's not as if he was the employee of a multinational corporation," said Mr. Charow of the chamber of commerce. "So he couldn't just get the next plane out. This was his investment, this was his business. You create something like this with your own bare hands and it's hard to walk away from it."

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A 2d Missile Fired at Iraq

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — For the second time in three days, a U.S. F-16 pilot fired a missile at an Iraqi anti-aircraft site, the Pentagon said Monday.

The latest incident occurred about 40 kilometers (25 miles) from where the firing on Saturday took place.

The Pentagon said the pilot received an indication that his aircraft was being targeted by an Iraqi mobile surface-to-air missile system.

A review of the previous firing found there apparently was no attempt to target the plane.

THE AMERICAS

Peso's Weakness Revives Fears of a New Crisis

By John Ward Anderson
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — When Mexico devalued its currency in December 1994, it caused global economic jitters that analysts termed "the tequila effect."

Now, the tequila appears to have worn off, but for Mexicans and their shaky peso, a throbbing two-year hangover refuses to go away.

After holding steady for most of the year, the peso dropped more than 5 percent in October. In New York trading Monday, the dollar bought 7.89 pesos, up from 7.54 pesos on Oct. 1. The Bolsa — Mexico's stock market — has followed the currency slide, closing Monday at 3,247.71 points, down 5 percent from its historic high of 3,433.75 on Aug. 27.

Analysts said Mexico's decision three weeks ago to not privatize state-owned petrochemical plants, combined with profit-taking and uncertainty about whether U.S. policy toward Mexico will change after the U.S. presidential election Tuesday, prompted people to withdraw funds from Mexico and hedge by

buying dollars, lowering the peso's value.

The peso plunge has sparked an intense debate with far-reaching implications for Mexicans and foreign investors over what the "true value" of the peso should be, as measured against the dollar.

Some analysts wonder whether another major devaluation — ordered by the government or dictated by market forces — could be on the horizon.

The Mexican government's December 1994 devaluation thrust the country into its deepest recession in more than 60 years. When Mexico could not pay its debts after the devaluation, U.S. President Bill Clinton sponsored a \$50 billion international bailout to rescue the Mexican economy.

Many economists warn that even though Mexico has made structural changes to its economy, some circumstances today are remarkably similar to those that precipitated the so-called Christmas crisis of 1994. Particularly worrisome, they say, is what many still call the relatively high value of the peso.

In a nutshell, the problem is that while

inflation in Mexico is racing along this year at about 27 percent, the value of the peso has not depreciated to match it but until recently has held steady at about 7.50 to the dollar. Hypothetically, if the value of the peso were adjusted for inflation, it would be trading at about 9.50 to the dollar. Thus, some analysts say that the currency now is in danger of becoming overvalued, which for many creates a scary sense of déjà vu.

At the time of the 1994 devaluation, the peso also was considered overvalued and was trading at a government-set exchange rate of about 3.45 to the dollar, meaning each peso was worth about 29 cents.

President Ernesto Zedillo of Mexico, who was elected that year, had vowed not to devalue the currency, but six weeks after taking office, he did so anyway.

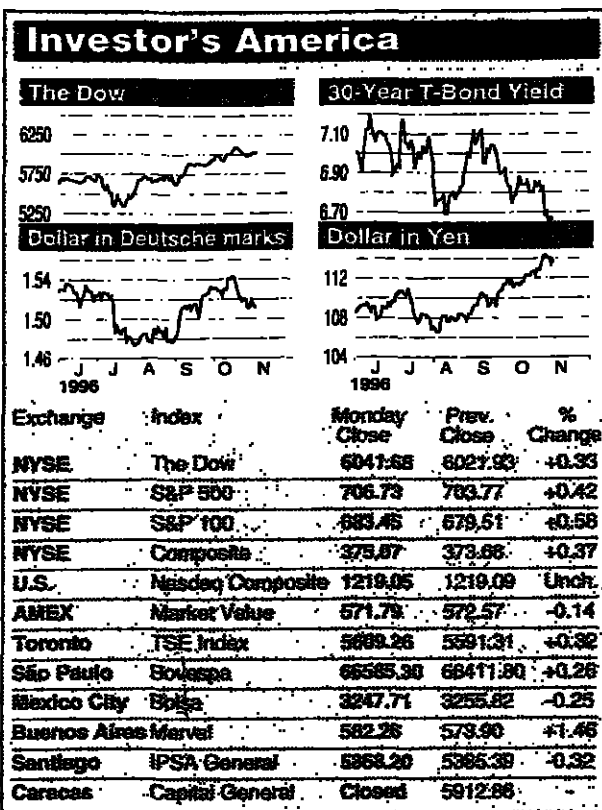
This caused an economic chain reaction that led to a yearlong crisis in which 30,000 businesses went bankrupt, 2 million people were put out of work, interest rates soared to 140 percent, inflation hit 52 percent, and the economy shrank more than 6 percent. When the dust cleared at the end of

1995, the peso was worth about 12.8 cents.

Today, people on the streets of Mexico say their personal economic predicaments remain dire, even though Mexico has emerged from recession and the macroeconomic "big picture" looks reasonably bright. Employment is up, the government has rescued a banking system on the brink of collapse, and the economy is expected to expand by about 4 percent this year.

But analysts said pressure was building for another devaluation, again tracing the inflation-devaluation cycle that Mexico and many other countries in Latin America have witnessed for decades.

Government officials, however, insist that another abrupt, government-initiated devaluation is out of the question because, under the structural reforms instituted after the 1994 crisis, the peso is now in a "free float," with its value being dictated solely by the markets. Furthermore, they note that, unlike 1994, today Mexico is not facing a balance of payment crisis with major short-term loans coming due and no money to pay them.



Very briefly:

- CSX Corp. said it might sell assets that would be created by its planned \$8.4 billion acquisition of Conrail Inc. to its rival bidder, Norfolk Southern Corp., signaling the end of a possible bidding war for Conrail.
 - Southern National Corp. will buy United Carolina Bancshares Corp. in a stock swap valued at \$985 million. The combined company would be the 30th-largest U.S. bank, with \$25 billion in assets.
 - Sierra Health Services Inc. will buy Physician Corp. of America, a provider of managed health-care plans, for \$509.4 million in stock.
 - ValJet Airlines' chairman, Robert Priddy, will relinquish his duties at the discount airline to concentrate on running its parent company, ValJet Inc. Lewis Jordan, ValJet Airlines' president, will take over as chairman of the airline.
 - Zenith Electronics Corp. named Peter Willmott, its interim chief executive, to the position on a permanent basis.
 - Golden Books Family Entertainment Inc. withdrew its proposal to acquire Nelvana Ltd., a producer of films for children, for about \$105 million.
- AP, Bloomberg, Reuters

Weekend Box Office

- LOS ANGELES — "Romeo and Juliet" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of \$11.6 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.
- | | (Weekend Gross) | (Gross to Date) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Romeo and Juliet | \$11.6 million | \$11.6 million |
| 2. Sleepers | \$8.2 million | \$8.2 million |
| 3. High School High | \$4.1 million | \$4.1 million |
| 4. Lamer Than Life | \$3.7 million | \$3.7 million |
| 5. The Ghost and the Darkness | \$3.4 million | \$3.4 million |
| 6. The First Wives Club | \$3.4 million | \$3.4 million |
| 7. Thelma & Louise | \$3.2 million | \$3.2 million |
| 8. (He) Dearest | \$3.2 million | \$3.2 million |
| 9. The Associate | \$3.2 million | \$3.2 million |
| 10. The Long Kiss Goodnight | \$2.8 million | \$2.8 million |
- (Weekend Gross) (Gross to Date)

EMU: Suspicion in Germany

Continued from Page 13

faster-than-expected growth in Germany.

The European Monetary Institute, which will also report its views on the prospects for monetary union Wednesday, is expected to limit itself to a more sober assessment of budget performance in 1996 and to urge countries to take further deficit-cutting measures.

The prospect of a broader monetary union has fanned fears in Germany that EU countries are bending the rules

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

to qualify and that the Euro will be a weaker currency as a result. The German concerns were underscored Monday when aides to President Jacques Chirac said the French leader would endorse Spain's ambitions to join monetary union at a meeting with Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar of Spain in Marseille.

One Spanish official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the government supported the decision on France Telecom because the move would "make it easier for Spain to qualify" for monetary union.

Juergen Stark, the state secretary for international affairs at Germany's Finance Ministry, warned last week that Bonn would not give up its campaign for a stability pact to enforce budgetary restraint after 1999. Most EU countries have opposed elements of the German plan, and EU finance ministers are said to be likely to fail to agree on the pact when they meet in Brussels next week.

Dollar Lower Ahead of U.S. Election

The dollar fell sharply against the pound Monday and ended mostly weaker in other foreign-exchange dealings as traders sold the U.S. currency ahead of the elections. The Associated Press reported from New York.

The dollar closed at 1.5110 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5140 DM Friday, and at 113.85 Japanese yen, up from 113.40 yen. The pound rose to \$1.6447 from \$1.6365. The dollar also closed at 5.1115 French francs, down from 5.1185 francs, and at 1.2673 Swiss francs, down from 1.2695 francs.

Merger News and Politics Lift Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks rose Monday on merger news and polls indicating Republicans would keep their majority in Congress in Tuesday's election.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 19.75 points to 6,041.68, with advancing issues leading declines by a 13-to-10 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Telecom shares were among the most active as markets reacted to British Telecom's proposed acquisition of MCI. AT&T fell 1/2 to 33 3/4 on the Big Board, and MCI, the most active Nasdaq stock, rose 1/2 to 30 1/4.

Drug stocks, which slid last week

amid concern that the Democrats would gain control of Congress, possibly reversing efforts to control health-care costs, bounced back. Bristol-Myers rose 4 to 110 1/4, Pfizer rose 2 1/4 to 84 1/4, Schering-Plough gained 1 1/2 to 65 1/4, and Merck rose 1 1/2 to 75 1/4.

CSX rose 1 1/2 to 44 1/4, and Norfolk Southern rose 1 1/2 to 90 1/4 after CSX announced it might sell assets generated by its proposed acquisition of Conrail to Norfolk Southern, a rival bidder. But Conrail shares fell 1 1/2 to 93 1/4 on the

prospect of an end to the bidding war.

Eckerd shares jumped 4 1/2 to 33 1/4 after J.C. Penney said Sunday it would buy the drugstore chain for \$5.3 billion in cash, stock and assumed debt. Penney fell 1 1/2 to 51 1/4.

Bank mergers also moved the market. United Carolina Bancshares rose 8 1/2 to 36 after it said it would be acquired by Southern National for \$985 million in stock. Southern National shares were down 1 1/2 to 33 1/4.

Sierra Health Services plunged 5 to 23 1/4 after the health-maintenance organization agreed to acquire Physician Corp. of America. (Bloomberg, AP)

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close					Stock					Stock					Stock				
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.					Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
The Associated Press					Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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EUROPE

Invesco to Buy U.S. Fund Firm

\$1.6 Billion Purchase of AIM Would Create Global Giant

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Invesco PLC said Monday it would buy AIM Management Group Inc. for \$1.6 billion in stock and cash, creating one of the world's biggest fund managers, with almost \$150 billion in assets.

The new group will be renamed Amvesco PLC, with AIM shareholders owning around 45 percent of the new company and Invesco shareholders 55 percent.

Invesco said it would finance the purchase by issuing about \$1.1 billion in new stock, which would be distributed to AIM shareholders. It also plans to pay \$500 million in cash to 60 members of AIM's senior management and to TA Associates, a Boston-based company that owns about 30 percent of AIM.

The new company will consist of U.S. institutional and international businesses, and the other consisting of U.S. retail mutual-fund and pension-plan businesses.

"Amvesco will have the kind of global reach that will be essential to preserve a strong competitive edge," said Charles Bader, chairman of AIM.

Charles Brady, 61, Invesco's chairman, will be chairman of the new company. Mr. Bader, 77, will be vice chairman. The new company's board will be evenly split between representatives of Invesco and AIM.

The deal will allow London-based Invesco to strengthen its U.S. mutual-fund business and give Houston-based AIM access to In-

vesco's franchise in the institutional and international asset management businesses, analysts said.

"Invesco's weakness has been its domestic U.S. general equities fund business, and that's AIM's strength," said Michael Lipper, president of Lipper Analytical Services Inc., a mutual-fund research and statistical concern based in New York.

AIM, founded in 1976, is one of the fastest-growing fund groups in

EA Generali to Join A Creditanstalt Bid

Agence France-Presse

VIENNA — EA-Generali AG and Die Erste Oesterreichische Spar-Casse-Bank AG of Austria plan to make a joint bid for Creditanstalt-Bankverein AG, Herbert Schimetschek, chairman of Spar-Casse's supervisory board, said Monday.

The government rejected an earlier bid by EA-Generali because the insurer did not bid for all of the government's stake.

The latest valuation, by J.P. Morgan, suggested that the bank was worth between 18 billion and 19 billion schillings (\$1.69 billion to \$1.78 billion). The government, which holds 70 percent of the voting rights and 49 percent of the capital, reopened privatization of Creditanstalt on Oct. 21. Potential investors must submit bids by Nov. 15.

the United States, with assets of about \$7.1 billion, according to Financial Research Corp., a research group based in Chicago.

Invesco overseas about \$91 billion in assets, the bulk of which is invested for institutional clients.

The deal, announced after six weeks of negotiations between Invesco and AIM, will be completed by February, the companies said.

The transaction is subject to approval by Invesco's and AIM's shareholders as well as by the companies' institutional clients and mutual-fund investors, the companies said.

The two companies together had net income of \$112 million and revenue of \$568 million in the nine months ended Sept. 30.

Shares of Invesco fell 0.5 pence to close at 237 (\$3.88) on the London Stock Exchange.

Robert Graham, AIM's president, will run the new company's U.S. retail mutual-fund business and Invesco's entire family of funds, which has about \$14 billion in assets, the companies said.

Mr. Graham, 49, will be chief executive of AIM and head of Amvesco's retail management committee, which will include Hubert Harris of Invesco, the companies said.

AIM's and Invesco's funds will be sold in the same way as they are now and will maintain their identities, the companies said. AIM sells its mutual funds through brokers, banks and insurance companies, while Invesco markets its funds directly.

(Bloomberg, AP, AFP)

Merrill Considers Bid for French Bank

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — An executive with Merrill Lynch & Co. confirmed Monday that the company was considering making a bid for Banque Paribas-Stern, a French bank that went into receivership this year.

Banque Paribas-Stern went into administration after its owners — which include Swiss Bank Corp., Elf-Aquitaine SA and Credit Lyonnais — refused to assume its 3.5 billion French francs (\$683.8 million) of debt. The lender's failure was France's biggest postwar banking collapse.

Pallas-Stern's property portfolio is composed of loans to real-estate developers that went sour with the collapse of the French property market.

The bank's owners, clustered in the holding company Compair — or Compagnie Financière Pallas — bought 3.5 billion francs of property loans from the bank, using money they had borrowed from it.

With the bank verging on bankruptcy last year, Compair refused to provide the cash required to keep it afloat. As a result, the bank's administration was taken over by a court.

The court has given Compair until Feb. 28 to come up with a recovery plan involving outside bidders.

The Merrill Lynch executive,

who asked that his name not be used, said the company was more interested in the bank's assets than in its banking activities, which ceased last year. He refused to elaborate or to give a price range.

If it goes ahead with a bid, Merrill would be in competition with Daiwa Europe, a unit of Daiwa Securities Ltd., which said last week it had made an offer for Pallas-Stern.

Meanwhile, Maaf, a French insurer, said it was looking into bidding for Pallas-Stern through a minority-owned financial subsidiary, Synacris.

At the end of 1994, Pallas-Stern had assets valued at 14.6 billion French francs, many of them related to real estate. Among those assets is the bank's headquarters, a mansion overlooking the Parc Monceau in an exclusive Right Bank neighborhood in Paris.

Since 1990, prices of prime office property in Paris have plummeted as much as 50 percent, while residential real estate has lost 20 percent of its value.

Pallas's London-based securities unit, Cresvale Ltd., was liquidated a year ago.

Its brokerage arm, Cresvale Partners SA, agreed to sell its Asian subsidiaries to the U.S.-based information-services company Princeton Economics International for 3 billion yen (\$26.3 million.)

Belgian Bank Plans IPO

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Credit Commercial de Belgique/Gemeentekrediet said Monday it would issue as much as 29.5 percent of its capital starting Friday in Belgium's largest-ever initial public offering.

The Belgian bank confirmed that in the operation, which is part of its alliance with Credit Local de France, it would also sell an additional 5 percent of its shares to a Belgian insurance company, SMAP/OMOB.

CCB and CLF plan to join forces to create a company that would rank 22d among banking concerns in Europe and would operate internationally under the name of DEXIA.

The issue price for the first tranche of 12,666,454 shares being

sold will not be fixed until Nov. 20, when the shares will begin trading on the Brussels Stock Exchange.

But analysts estimated that the offering and the SMAP/OMOB placement would together net CCB's existing shareholders, which are Belgian towns and municipalities — around 30 billion Belgian francs (\$960 million).

CCB said the price would be based largely on the price of CLF Holding shares in Paris, after having taken into account the likely impact of a payment of an exceptional dividend and the application, if any, of a differential.

Excluding the 1,835,718 shares already placed with SMAP/OMOB, CCB said it aimed to sell 5,966,083 shares to institutions and 3,212,507 shares to Belgian investors.

Airbus Wins 16-Jet Emirates Order

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Emirates Airlines said Monday it had ordered 16 Airbus A-330-200 passenger planes, valued at \$2 billion, to upgrade its fleet and enable it to compete better on long-haul routes.

The flag carrier of the United Arab Emirates also took options to buy seven more of the European aircraft maker's wide-bodied twin-jets.

The aircraft are to replace the 10 Airbus A-310s and six Airbus A-300s that have been the core of the carrier's fleet since its inception in 1985. With the order, Emirates becomes the largest airline customer for the new wide-body aircraft.

The first of the planes is to be delivered in July 1999, with the last coming by mid-2002.

Sheik Ahmed bin Saad Al-Maktoum, chairman of Emirates Airlines, said the airline had not yet

decided which engines it fit on the new jets. Its current Airbus jets are fitted with engines made by General Electric Co. of the United States.

Emirates' present fleet consists of 10 Airbus A-310-300s, six Airbus A-300-600Rs and three newly arrived Boeing 777s. Emirates said it would use the new A330-200s to replace its existing Airbus planes. It also has four more Boeing 777s on order.

Airbus, Boeing's major rival in the commercial aircraft market, is jointly owned by Daimler-Benz AG of Germany, Aerospatiale of France, British Aerospace PLC and Construcciones Aeronauticas SA of Spain.

Jean Pierson, president of Airbus Industrie, said the consortium had waged a "difficult" campaign to win the order.

The new Airbus jets will be used on nonstop services from Dubai to Europe, South Africa and Southeast

Asia. Each will seat either 243 passengers in three classes or 272 passengers in two classes.

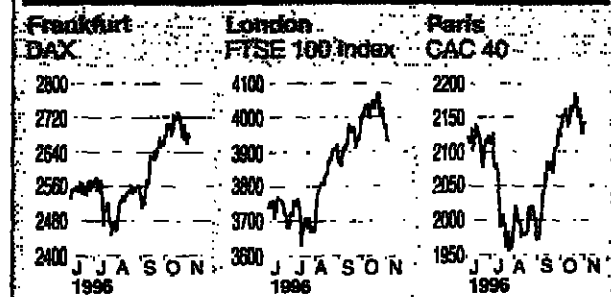
After the new aircraft replace the old ones, which are being sold back to Airbus, Emirates will have a fleet of 23 planes serving at least 42 destinations, Sheikh Ahmed said.

European routes accounted for 27 percent of Emirates' earnings last year, with London being the most profitable route even in the face of competition from British Airways PLC. The Pacific Rim generated 25 percent, western Asia 22 percent, the Middle East 23 percent and the United States 3 percent.

Emirates had a profit of 81 million dirhams (\$22.1 million) in the year ended March 31, down from 95 million dirhams a year earlier, as rising fuel costs and competition offset stronger revenue.

(Bloomberg, AP, AFP, AFX)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EDE	691.32	581.51	+17.72
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,917.27	9,899.60	+0.19
Frankfurt	DAX	8,671.85	8,683.25	-0.12
Copenhagen	Stock Market	442.20	442.51	-0.07
Helsinki	HEX General	2,294.57	2,197.85	+0.31
Oslo	OBX	484.11	484.30	-0.04
London	FTSE 100	3,928.10	3,946.50	-0.59
Madrid	Stock Exchange	376.34	375.23	+0.30
Nairobi	MBTEL	9,833.00	9,828.00	+0.07
Paris	CAC 40	2,142.15	2,140.51	+0.08
Stockholm	SX15	2,239.17	2,236.50	+0.11
Vienna	ATX	1,970.15	1,967.87	+0.29
Zurich	SPI	2,408.18	2,402.71	+0.27

Very briefly:

• Deutsche Telekom closed down a phone line that it said had been used to send "millions" of sex-related messages to Internet addresses, paralyzing the German phone company's electronic-mail service for several days.

• Bayerische Hypotheken- & Wechsel-Bank AG plans to reorganize its HCM Hypo Capital Management Vermögensbetrugungs AG unit and replace the management board because of an "unsatisfactory earnings situation."

• Publicitas Holding AG will acquire Bertelsmann AG's 55 percent stake in LTV Lokal-Telefon-Verzeichnis AG, a Zurich-based publisher of telephone directories. Terms were not disclosed.

• TI Group PLC will not increase its bid of £189 million (\$309.7 million) for Forseda AB despite opposition from a major shareholder in the Swedish steel-making company.

• France's new-car sales rose 24.7 percent in October from a year earlier, helped by a government rebate offer.

• Royal Ahold NV will take a 50 percent stake in Bompres, a Brazilian supermarket company with annual sales of about \$1.4 billion.

German Production Slips

Reuters

BOON — Industrial output fell 1.8 percent in September from the previous month, the first decline since February, the Economics Ministry said Monday.

The figures are likely to be revised significantly upward, however, the ministry said.

Production in Western Germany declined 1.4 percent, while in Eastern Germany it declined 3.4 percent.

"This release is consistent with a policy of no change in interest rates," said Stephen King, an analyst at James Capel & Co. in London.

"It provides a timely reminder of some of the dangers to growth next year, as fiscal tightening takes hold."

Data for August were revised downward to show production unchanged from the previous month, after initial reports of a 0.8 percent gain.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, Nov. 4										Jan. 1, 1982 = 100									
Prices in local currencies.										Level									
Tel Aviv										Change									
High Low Close Prev.										% change									
year to date										% change									
Amman										World Index									
Amman										142.60									
Amman										+0.31									
Amman										+0.22									
Amman										-0.27									
Amman										-0.21									
Amman										+0.11									
Amman										+0.87									
Amman										+17.68									
Amman										-0.01									
Amman										-22.10									
Amman										+0.44									
Amman										+0.28									
Amman										+0.77									
Amman										-0.59									
Amman										-0.25									
Amman										-0.47									
Amman										-0.16									
Amman										+0.32									
Amman										+5.40									
Amman										The International Market									
Amman										The Tokyo stock market									
Amman										was closed Monday for a holiday.									
Amman										Taipei									
Amman										Stock Index: 602.61									
Amman										Vienna									
Amman										ATX Index: 1879.14									
Amman										Wellington									
Amman										NZSE-100 Index: 2214.98									
Amman										Zurich									
Amman										SIX Index: 2482.71									
Amman										Amsterdam									
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ASIA/PACIFIC

Seoul Stocks Fall On Export Worries

Bloomberg Business News
SEOUL — South Korean stocks fell to three-year lows Monday, led by Samsung Electronics Co. and other benchmark companies, amid concern that sagging exports and a slowing economy will sap profits.
 The government said last week that the country's trade deficit in October soared 659 percent from a year earlier, to \$1.57 billion, as exports of semiconductors slumped and imports surged. Trade accounts for 40 percent of South Korea's economy.
 "The snowballing trade deficit

has put a lid on things," said Kim Ki Hwan at Daihan Investment Trust Co. "There's going to be tremendous pressure on corporate profits."
 Seoul's benchmark Composite Index fell 2.39 percent to 747.42 points, its lowest level since Oct. 29, 1993. The index has dropped more than 10 percent in the past two weeks. More than seven stocks fell for every one that rose.
 Shares in Samsung Electronics Co., the world's largest maker of memory chips, fell almost 4 percent, to 59,200 won (\$71.80), on worries that global chip prices, which have tumbled 80 percent during the past year, will not recover soon.
 Reports that state prosecutors are investigating suspected corruption by bankers and construction company executives drove down those sectors.
 Bank officials are suspected of helping their customers open accounts under false names, the reports said, and construction companies are being investigated on suspicions of paying kickbacks to bank officials in return for extending loans.
 "Perhaps the worst hasn't yet come," Ko Soon Shik, an analyst with LG Securities Co., said of the corruption investigations.

Earnings Lift Creative's Stock Price

Bloomberg Business News
SINGAPORE — Creative Technology Ltd.'s shares rose Monday after the maker of computer peripherals reported better-than-expected profit for its first quarter, raising hopes that Singapore's battered electronics companies are on the rebound.
 The company's stock rose 8.9 percent, to 9.80 Singapore dollars (\$6.95), after the company announced Saturday that profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 more than doubled to \$14.6 million.
 Creative's improved earnings, buoyed by cost-cutting and lower inventories, came despite sluggish demand and declining export orders for Singapore's electronics companies.

Samsung Develops Chip
 Samsung Electronics said it had developed the world's first 1 billion-byte memory chip, capable of storing 8,000 pages of information, Bloomberg Business News reported.
 Samsung said the dynamic random-access memory chip would play a key role in high-definition television and multimedia products of the future.

MCI Pact Helps News Corp.

BT Accord Looks Good for Murdoch, for Now

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SYDNEY — News Corp. shares rose Monday on speculation that Rupert Murdoch's global media company would benefit from the planned \$23 billion purchase of MCI Communications Corp. by British Telecommunications PLC.
 News Corp. already has a wide-ranging partnership with MCI. The BT-MCI deal, if it goes through, would create a company called Concert that would be the second-largest telecommunications company in the world after Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.
 Oliver Messenger, a broker with Austock, said the market needed time to digest the BT-MCI pact and its implications for News Corp. but added that "it will make News Corp. part of a massive operation."
 There had been speculation that MCI had gone cold on its relationship with News Corp. and was considering cutting its 9 percent stake in the company.
 "The assumption the market's making today, which it may not be making tomorrow or tonight, is that BT is likely to hold on to these shares and that they won't find their way into the market as preference shares," said Greg Matthews, head of equities at Mercantile Mutual.
 MCI's chairman, Bert Roberts, said after the deal was announced that the News Corp. stake would probably be cut. But analysts said BT executives would be in the driving seat, not Mr. Roberts.
 News Corp. shares rose 7 Australian cents Monday, to 7.14 dollars (\$5.62).

MCI and News Corp. announced a broad alliance in May 1995 under which MCI bought a 9 percent stake in News for \$1.35 billion and acquired an option to increase that stake to 13.5 percent with a total investment of \$2 billion. The companies agreed, among other things, to jointly set up an American satellite television operation, called ASkyB.
 But progress with ASkyB has been slow, and other small joint ventures have failed to catch on. Analysts said they would remain cautious toward ASkyB, given the fact that MCI said Sunday it would cut its stake in the venture to 20 percent from 50 percent.
 Analysts said this was not surprising, as News Corp. and MCI said recently that they wanted new partners in the venture.
 BT's decision whether or not to keep its stake in News Corp. also hinges on British regulatory authorities. BT's purchase of MCI would give it an indirect interest of less than 5 percent in ASkyB, the European satellite broadcaster 40 percent owned by News Corp.
 British regulators may reject such an alliance because of concerns it may give BT and News Corp. unlimited access to telecommunications and media markets.
 "You've got to worry a bit about antitrust laws in the U.K.," Mr. Matthews said.
 The British telecommunications regulator Ofcom recently rejected a joint marketing campaign between BT and ASkyB. (APX, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Westpac Sets Another Share Repurchase

Bloomberg Business News
SYDNEY — Westpac Banking Corp. said Monday it would buy back 5 percent of its common stock, or about 85 million shares, to help reduce its capital base.
 Westpac said it would spend as much as 625 million Australian dollars (\$492.5 million) on the repurchase, which is to begin Nov. 18 and

last six months. It did not indicate how much it would pay per share.
 This would be the second share buyback this year by Westpac, one of Australia's four biggest banks. It spent 540 million dollars buying back an additional 5 percent of its stock, or around 95 million shares, last spring. Westpac shares jumped 20 cents Monday to a record 7.38 dollars.
 Analysts pointed out that a share buyback would increase the bank's return on equity, which trails that of its major competitors.
 "Basically, they have to come up with an effective use for that capital, and if it wasn't going to be buying a bank it was going to be a share buyback," said Anusha Srinivasan, an analyst with Shaw Stockbroking.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
13000	2500	23000
12400	2400	22400
11800	2300	21800
11200	2200	21200
10600	2100	20600
10000	2000	20000
1996	1996	1996
Exchange Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	12,559.40	12,529.27
Singapore Straits Times	2,075.78	2,068.17
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,357.58	2,339.40
Tokyo Nikkei 225	Closed	20,833.05
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1,177.07	1,172.48
Bangkok SET	912.97	912.52
Seoul Composite Index	747.42	765.73
Taipei Stock Market Index	6,582.94	6,455.11
Manila PSE	2,976.14	2,964.00
Jakarta Composite Index	570.31	570.66
Wellington NZSE-40	2,314.50	2,302.40
Bombay Sensitive Index	3,692.72	3,148.57

Source: Reuters International Her. & Tribune

Very briefly:

- ITC Ltd.'s chairman, Yogesh Deveshwar, was questioned by India's Law Enforcement Directorate as part of an investigation into whether the country's largest cigarette company broke foreign-exchange laws to falsify profits.
- Hong Leong Properties Bhd. of Malaysia will sell a subsidiary, Guohena Development Sdn. Bhd., to Man Yau Holdings Bhd. for 57.6 million ringgit (\$22.8 million).
- Taiwan's premier, Lien Chan, approved a proposal to allow foreign-registered vessels, including Taiwan-owned ships, to sail directly between Chinese and Taiwanese ports.
- Hong Kong's gross domestic product, hurt by a slump in exports, grew 4.3 percent in the second quarter from a year earlier, its slowest quarterly expansion in five years.
- Hindustan Times, a media company, will set up a joint venture with Britain's Commercial Union PLC to develop general insurance operations in India. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

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MCI: What Does BT Get Out of Deal? Bargaining Power in Europe

Continued from Page 13

does not really happen, industry analysts said, BT's strength in Europe would probably be bolstered by the deal with MCI.
 "What this means is that they've pretty much locked up North America and they don't have to worry about it," said Richard O. Levine, a telecommunications consultant at A.T. Kearney in Roslyn, Virginia. "Now they can devote all their attention to Europe and Asia."
 The big question is how Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom react, and

whether one or both would try to take over Sprint.
 Speculation has focused in particular on Deutsche Telekom, which, with revenue of \$45 billion a year, is the biggest telephone company in Europe.
 Deutsche Telekom is bracing for intense competition in Germany in 1998. The company is somewhat handicapped by a huge debt load of 106 billion Deutsche marks (\$69.8 billion), most of which stems from costs associated with building a new phone system in the former East Germany.

But Deutsche Telekom also is about to raise as much as \$10 billion from an initial public stock offering that is scheduled for Nov. 18.
 Any takeover of Sprint would face formidable problems. One would be the U.S. government, which has adamantly insisted that both France and Germany open their markets to competition before they can even fully implement their existing joint venture with Sprint.
 But given the pending liberalizations in both countries, that objection could work itself out.

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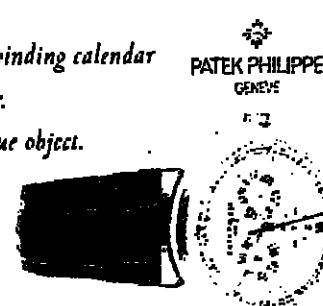
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Traveling To Jakarta

UP AGAINST TROPICAL PARADISE islands like Bali and Lombok, bustling Jakarta is often overlooked as a tourist destination.

But for those who are willing to take the time to explore it, Indonesia's capital offers its own exotic delights.

With more than 8 million residents and what seems like an equal number of cars, Jakarta is a daunting prospect for any visitor, even frequent business travelers who know their way around town.

Driven by a booming local economy and billions of dollars in foreign investment funds, the Indonesian capital has grown at breakneck speed over the last 10 years.

The result is an urban contrast of the most startling proportions: high-rise office towers amid traditional kampungs, ancient Javanese traditions and Western pop culture, shadow puppet theater and satellite TV.

The city started life in the first century A.D. as a small fishing village at the mouth of the Ciliwung River. Little is known about the early Hindu settlers except that they eventually transformed their village into a modest port serving the north coast of Java.

In later centuries, the town — by then called Sundakelapa — became the seat of a powerful Hindu rajah. The first Portuguese ships to reach the city (in 1522) brought back stories of a fabulous Hindu kingdom. But that epoch was about to end as Islam swept through the East Indies. A Muslim sultan took control of the city in 1527, changing the name to Jayakarta ("City of Victory"), which was later corrupted into its present form.

Less than a century later, the Dutch established a foothold in the East Indies by convincing the sultan to grant them a trading post on the Ciliwung River. They quickly gained the upper hand with their modern weapons and superior firepower. In 1619, they seized all of Jakarta, burned the city to the ground and quickly built a strong bastion to ward off counterattacks.

The Dutch changed its name to Batavia — after an ancient Germanic tribe — and rebuilt it into a thriving colonial city, shaping their own tropical version of Amsterdam with canals, cobblestones and gabled roofs.

Batavia quickly grew rich on the spoils of the vast Dutch empire in the islands, wealth that manifested itself in grand public buildings and stately homes.

Independence came in 1949 after a protracted and often bloody war against the Dutch. Since then, Jakarta has grown slowly but surely into a modern capital. Most of the original urban sprawl was to the south, along the Ciliwung and other local rivers. But in recent years, Jakarta has expanded to the east and west, along Java's coastal plain, pushing farther and farther into rice paddy country.

At a Glance

Much like Los Angeles, a city with which it shares many characteristics, Jakarta doesn't really have a central focus.

The fulcrum of modern Jakarta is a high-rise corridor that flanks two long contiguous avenues called Jalan Sudirman and Jalan Thamrin, the location of many of the city's major office buildings, hotels and shopping centers.

Medan Merdeka (Freedom Square) lies at the north end of this corridor, and the National Stadium and the new Sudirman Central Business District at the south end.

Kota, the city's ancient heart, lies north of the modern urban jumble, adjacent to the Java Sea and the port districts. A blend of colonial and indigenous island influences, Kota offers a fascinating peek into the city's past. The Dutch are long departed, but much of their architecture survives, especially around a small cobblestone square called Taman Fatahillah. Just down the road is Kota Station, where overland trains depart for Yogyakarta and Surabaya.

Getting Around

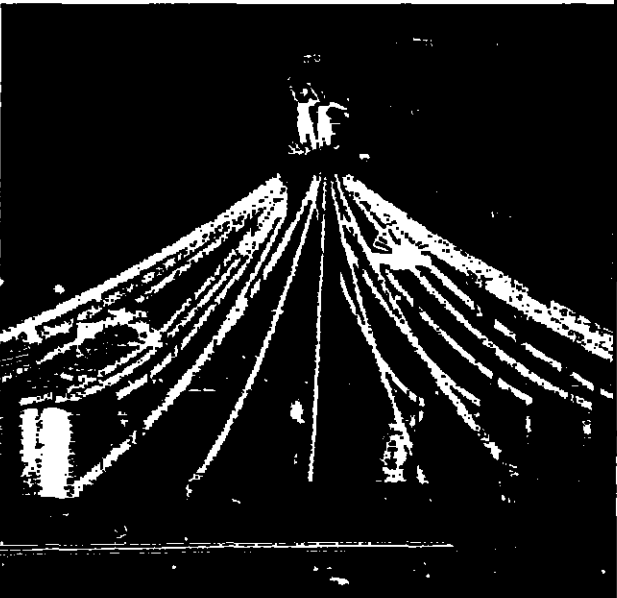
Jakarta has several mass transit projects in the works, including an overground commuter railway system and an underground subway. But until the completion of these projects later in the decade, Jakarta will remain a tough city to get around in.

There are plenty of public

places where you can sample Indonesian food, from sidewalk *warung* to posh restaurants in the best hotels. Among better-known Indonesian dishes are *sate* (barbecued meat with peanut sauce), *nasi goreng* (fried rice with meat, prawns and egg), *beef rendang* (tender, spicy meat chunks), *gado gado* (vegetable salad with peanut sauce) and *ayam goreng* (Indonesian-style fried chicken).

Bengawan Solo. Jalan Sudirman 86. Tel.: 570-4444. Near the apex of Indonesian dining in the capital is Bengawan Solo, which specializes in the cuisine of Central Java. As an alternative, try a popular *sate* chain called Senayan, which has several locations in the central city.

Cafe Batavia. Fatahillah Square, Kota District. Tel.: 691-2381 or 692-6546. One of the city's best new lunch-time restaurants and late-night retreats. Open around



buses, but they tend to be noisy, crowded and slow. And Jakarta's legendary man-powered trishaws have been banished from the city limits.

That leaves one major alternative: taxis. There are at least six major cab companies whose taxi meters actually work, as well as hundreds of pirate cabs that require dickering to settle the fare. The best of the legit companies are Silver Bird (tel.: 7941234 or 7981001) and Blue Bird (tel.: 7989000 or 7989111), which offer comfortable seats and air conditioning, although not always English-speaking drivers.

Cabs are generally available in front of major hotels, shopping centers and office buildings.

Most major hotels offer airport shuttles. Blue Bird and Silver Bird operate a combined taxi booking stand inside the international arrivals hall with a fixed fee into the city.

In a Word

English is spoken by most staff at the major hotels, restaurants and department stores. Beyond that, it's touch and go. The Jakarta Post daily newspaper and several local business magazines are published in English.

Winning & Dining

A decade ago, it was nearly impossible to sink your teeth into a cheeseburger, tandoori chicken or sushi roll in the Indonesian capital. But a massive influx of foreign capital and expatriate workers since the mid 1980s has revolutionized the local eating scene. There are now scores of international restaurants that cater to a wide variety of gourmet tastes, including French, Italian, American, Mexican, Japanese, Korean, Indian and Thai. Expatriates flock to these foreign eateries, but the profusion of local diners reflects the fact that many Indonesians have gained a taste for exotic foreign foods. Jakarta also sports myr-

the clock, with a menu that mixes Hong Kong style seafood and Continental European cuisine. The decor is a blend of 1930s art deco and 19th-century Dutch colonial.

Chi Chi's. Kemang Raya 18C, Selatan. Tel.: 799-6258. Mexican food (Sonoran and Tex-Mex) washed down with Corona or tasty margaritas in a hacienda-style decor that transports you south of the border. Live music at night.

Hazara. 112 Jalan Wahid Hasyim. Tel.: 315-0424. Superb north Indian cuisine, including tikka and tandoori dishes, in an old warehouse setting with rafters and dark corners.

Keyaki. Sari Pan Pacific Building, Jalan Thamrin. Tel.: 323-707. Excellent Japanese food in a tranquil setting, with a choice of Western-style seating or tatami tables.

Oasis Restaurant. 47 Jalan Raden Saleh. Tel.: 327-818. Situated in an old Dutch villa, Oasis Restaurant offers old-time atmosphere and a Dutch-Indonesian dish called *rijstafel* (literally "rice table"), a series of meat and vegetable courses served by a parade of waitresses in sarongs.

Planet Hollywood. Jalan Gatot Subroto Kav 16. Tel.: 526-7827. Local branch of the famous Tinseltown eatery owned by Sylvester Stallone, Bruce Willis, Arnold Schwarzenegger and friends. Best place in Java for hamburgers and fries.

Calling Around

Country code: 62. City code: 21.
• Domestic operator: 100.
• International operator: 101.
• Directory assistance: 102.
• International directory assistance: 108.
• Police: 110.
• Fire: 113.
• Ambulance: 118.
• Tourist information: Jakarta Government Tourism Office, tel.: 520-5435/0736. Indonesian Tourism Promotion Board, tel.: 570-4879/4917.
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INDONESIA IS AN INCREASINGLY popular destination for tourists and business travelers from all over the world, and they will be pleased to find that ITT Sheraton has nine fine hotels in the archipelago.

The brand-new Sheraton Bandara Hotel near Jakarta Airport opened its doors in June. Designed for the business traveler, the hotel has a resort-style setting, 225 soundproofed rooms, five food and beverage outlets, a 24-hour fitness center, a business center, a shopping arcade and a nearby golf driving range.

The grand opening of the Sheraton Solo Hotel in Central Java will take place on Dec. 26. Set in tropical gardens, it will have 114 rooms, including stand-

alone villas, restaurants, banquet rooms, tennis courts, a pool, fitness center, and an exclusive art and batik shopping arcade.

The Sheraton Surabaya Hotel & Towers in East Java opened in January. Located in In-

donesia's second-largest city, the hotel has 318 rooms and 54 serviced apartments. It is strategically located in Pakuwon City, Surabaya's top shopping and entertainment center. The hotel is outfitted with a business center, a fitness center; restaurants and lounges offering Indonesian, Chinese and international cuisine; and retail and entertainment facilities.

The Sheraton Timika Hotel is set amid virgin rain forest on the outskirts of Timika in Irian Jaya. It has 80 deluxe rooms with views of the garden, pool and forest, two restaurants and a lounge, banquet rooms and a variety of recreational facilities, including a fitness center.

In the city of Bandar Lampung, the Sheraton Lampung Hotel is located near nature reserves, the mountains and the Krakatau volcano. Nature lovers will find 113 rooms, three restaurants and lounges, a swimming pool, health club, tennis court

and banquet room with a capacity of 300.

The "city of flowers," Bandung, is surrounded by mountains and is home to the recently refurbished Sheraton Bandung Hotel, with 110 rooms and suites, three restaurants and a lounge, a banquet room and a swimming pool.

For a relaxing beach vacation, there is the Sheraton Senggigi Beach Resort on the island of Lombok. The 156 rooms and suites have spacious balconies, and there are two beachfront bungalows. Three restaurants and lounges, a flood-lit tennis court, swimming pool, fitness center and water sports round out the facilities.

On the island paradise of Bali is the Sheraton Laguna Nusa Dua, a member of ITT Sheraton's Luxury Collection and a fabulous resort complete with swim-up lagoon-access rooms, tropical gardens, water sports; tennis courts, health club, butler service,

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and five restaurants and

Adjacent to it is the Sheraton Nusa Indah Resort, with 369 rooms and suites, tennis courts, swimming pool, health club and seven food and beverage outlets.

Soon to come from ITT Sheraton are the SHERA-

ton Media Hotel & Towers in Jakarta, the Sheraton Mustika Yogyakarta Hotel, the Sheraton Bukit Pelangi Resort in West Java and the Sheraton Medan Hotel & Towers. Sheraton Sales Office Indonesia: Tel.: (62-21) 570-4141. Fax: (62-21) 570-5151.

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Rice Catches His 1,000th Pass as 49ers Defeat Saints

Paul Sparling, a trainer for the Bengals, said Brumfield had limited use of his legs, but had recovered full use of his arms. Brumfield was carried from the field on a stretcher after colliding with teammate Tony McGee. (AP)



STATS 38, Redskins 13 Thurman Thomas and backup Darick Holmes combined for 229 yards rushing and four touchdowns as host Buffalo snapped Washington's seven-game

Falcons 20, Panthers 17 At Atlanta. Jamal Anderson rushed for a career-high 109 yards as the Falcons won for the first time this season. Atlanta's defense shut down Carolina after Kerry Collins left with an injured knee early in the third quarter following a late hit by Chuck Smith.

Bears 13, Buccaneers 10 After Chicago took a 13-10 lead on Raymont Harris's 1-yard touchdown run, Bryan Cox made three tackles to stop Tampa Bay short of first downs. The Bears tried to talk Cox into having surgery for his broken thumb last week, and didn't want him to go back into the game with about six minutes left. But Cox insisted after getting into a brief sideline shoving match with the team's trainer.

season game at the age of 18 years, two months and 11 days, beating the record of 18 years, four months set by Philadelphia's Stanley Brown in 1947. Bill Willoughby debuted at 18 years, five months on Oct. 23, 1975, the same night Darryl Dawkins first appeared at 18 years, nine months.

Johnson got the better of Mason on Sunday, and the rest of the Knicks did the same to the Charlotte Hornets in an overpowering victory. New York, with only five players back from last season's team, improved to 2-0 heading into a Tuesday night meeting with Sha-

Warriors 105, Grizzlies 95 Chris Mullin reached 15,000 points, scoring 24 for visiting Golden State. The game was tied at 88 with 5:36 left before the Warriors scored seven straight points.

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صكرا من الاله

ART BUCHWALD Hitting Up the Sultan

WASHINGTON—Ernie King, the Democratic fund-raiser, landed at Crude Oil Airport in Upper Metaphor. He was taken by stretch limousine to the palace of the sultan of Sticky Gloo.

After several hours, he was escorted into the sultan's Royal Gymnasium where he fell to his knees and kissed the front tire on the Royal Exercise Bicycle.

"Oh, loyal and honorable exalted ruler, I come on behalf of the Democratic Party to ask for a political contribution for Upper Metaphor's dearest friend, the president of the United States."

"Why should I, the sultan of Sticky Gloo, donate to an American political party?"

"Because Metaphor's future and America's future are intertwined. There is talk that if you make a generous contribution to the election, the president and his wife will pay a visit to your country and play a game of golf with you."

"Is it legal for me to make a donation to one of your political parties?"

"Your highness, do you think that I'd be here if it were illegal? The American president is concerned about all his subjects. He considers Metaphor in the same bag as Kalamazoo. But he cannot be reflected unless people like you provide him with the funds to finance his campaign."

"If I give a modest amount, will I be treated well

when I come to Washington?"

"Would you like to address Senator Chris Dodd's birthday party and sleep overnight in the Supreme Court?"

"That sounds good to me. Would it be possible for me to visit the CIA and see how my money's being laundered?"

"That could be arranged. Now how would you like to attend a picnic lunch at Camp David? It's only \$250,000, and you get your picture taken with the first family's cat."

"I think that's a great idea. I have not been too happy with the oil royalties from the American gas stations, and this would give me a good chance to talk about it."

"That's why we're here. It's patriotic foreign leaders like you who help our political system run smoothly. If you give us \$500,000, you can jog around the Reflecting Pool with the president and share an Egg McMuffin with him at McDonald's."

"That's a wonderful suggestion. It will get my country off the least-favored nations list for the way we beat women."

"For \$1 million we will give you a pair of cuff links and a tie clip emblazoned with the seal of the United States."

"I'd rather have an AWAC."

"Done. Well, I have to be going. I'm due in South Dinglebat for a meeting with Emperor Doughnut, who I hope will be as generous as your highness."

"I doubt it. He's known as the cheapest foreign leader in American politics."

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

LONDON—John Birt cuts an unlikely figure for a revolutionary. He wears sober suits and peers through large glasses, he speaks slowly and monotonously. He is definitely not charismatic. Yet since becoming director general of the British Broadcasting Corp. four years ago, he has shaken up the organization almost beyond recognition.

His premise was simple. "There was a widespread sense in the late 1980s and early 1990s that the BBC was very inefficient and needed to put its house in order to offer greater value for money," he said in an interview in his office in Broadcasting House. "If the BBC didn't sort itself out and become as efficient as the marketplace, then it was going to go into decline."

Taking over a sprawling empire of creative program makers and technicians, he introduced centralized management techniques, dismissed thousands of staff members and looked for fresh ways of saving money.

The corporation was stunned and, as morale plummeted, Birt became the focus of fear for many. "Ask him why everyone in the BBC hates him," suggested one former BBC news reporter who was forced into early retirement. Instead, Birt was posed a different question: What was his response to all the abuse thrown at him by the press, by former BBC employees and occasionally even by current staff members?

"The abuse is a reality," he said. "It's something I have had to learn to live with and I don't think it's different for anyone at the center of public life. There is always opposition and you have to understand where it comes from. Some of



Birt and wife, Jane, at 10 Downing Street.

it is sincere and well-intentioned; some of it is insincere, and some of it is extremely ill-intentioned."

Still, if a thick skin is a necessary ingredient of leadership, Birt has shown convincingly that he does not bow easily to criticism or, indeed, mockery. While accused by his foes of turning the BBC into a bureaucracy ruled by gray men in gray suits, he believes his strategy for modernizing the corporation will enable it to survive as the world's most successful public broadcaster.

The 51-year-old director general sees his primary task as that of turning the BBC into an efficient non-commercial domestic broadcaster capable of withstanding competition from private British terrestrial channels and the satellite-delivered programs that now reach 20 percent of British homes. Within 18

months, the corporation will start a 24-hour domestic television news channel to complement BBC1 and BBC2.

Even more ambitious, the BBC is seeking a higher international profile to exploit its rich archives and other programs. It is nearing agreement on a \$300 million joint venture with Flextech Telecommunications Inc.'s British subsidiary to deliver eight pay-TV channels with BBC programs in Britain by next summer.

While these objectives are not an issue, the way Birt has set out to achieve them has placed him at the center of an emotional debate in which many British opinion makers are all too ready to take sides: some say he is saving the BBC; others say he is destroying it.

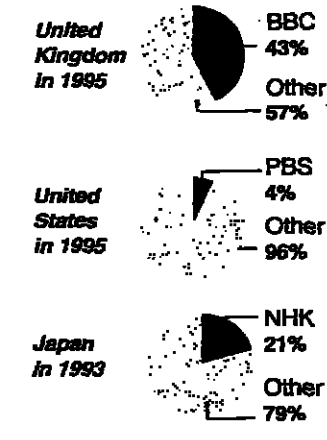
Part of the problem is the extraordinary prestige that the BBC has always enjoyed in Britain, in World War II as a symbol of resistance to Nazi Germany and to this day as a reliable source of news, a creative force in drama, comedy and music and, above all, a protector of British values.

With British politicians and even royalty mired in embarrassing scandals of late, "Auntie," as the BBC is affectionately known, is widely viewed here as the last solid pillar of the Establishment.

Today, when television viewers have the choice of a growing number of channels, Britons still turn overwhelmingly to the BBC on patriotic occasions, whether they be royal weddings or commemorations of the 50th anniversary of D-Day, or even crucial soccer matches. This summer, when England played Germany in a European cup semi-final, 20 million people followed the game on the BBC compared with the six million who watched the game on the private channel.

At the same time, the corporation is a very special kind of media giant. It is a nonprofit public broadcaster which depends on li-

Audience Share
Percent of viewers that the public television broadcasting entity captures in its domestic market.



Source: McKinsey Report commissioned by the BBC

The New York Times

license fee payments to cover its \$3.4 billion annual budget. In other words, it is effectively owned by everyone who pays \$136 per television set per year for the right to receive its programs.

Unsurprisingly, the British, who spend an average of 45 hours a week tuned into BBC radio or television, feel possessive about the corporation. "The BBC is loved and supported by the great majority of the population—and they like it a lot better than they like politicians," Polly Toynbee, a newspaper commentator, wrote recently.

In general, the corporation has also stood up to increased competition. In 1982, BBC1 and BBC2 were averaging 50.5 percent of the viewing audience, although the arrival of Channel 4 in 1983 and of News Corp.'s satellite-delivered British Sky Broadcasting in 1991 had eroded its share to 43.2 percent by 1995. But it still draws huge audiences with soap operas ("EastEnders"), dramas (Jane Austen's

"Pride and Prejudice") and current affairs (the confessional interview with Princess Diana).

Thus, when Birt began spawning change, first as deputy director general from 1987 to 1992 and then as director general, he was not only trying to modernize an antiquated and badly run broadcasting group; he was also meddling with a cornerstone of British society.

In his view, there was no alternative. By the mid-1980s, with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher busily shrinking the public sector and openly hostile toward what she viewed as the BBC's anti-government slant, the corporation saw it could no longer count on a real increase in its license fee income. It therefore had to find new resources from savings.

In reality, he was not alone in believing that. For all too long, the BBC was run like a creative welfare state, with overstaffed departments financed from a central budget and few checks and balances. The first move, then, was to introduce an "internal market" that required different departments to buy programs and services from each other or, if cheaper, from outside the organization. And sharp job cuts followed, with total staff falling from 24,000 in 1990 to 19,500 today. The result was a \$450 million savings over five years.

Soon the British press was full of "leaked" stories mocking the new regime: the Pronunciation Unit that demanded payment for guidance on a strange name; the music editor who found it cheaper to buy a CD in a nearby shop than to rent it from the BBC's archives.

But Birt, an Oxford-educated engineer who made his career in private television, was not about to apologize. "As you move from a world in which services are delivered free to one in which you have to buy things, well, yes, there are more accountants," he said. "But we know for the first time in our history how much things cost and how we value them."

PEOPLE

TABLOID frenzy: The Sunday Mirror reports that Princess Diana has fallen in love with a 36-year-old Muslim heart surgeon and wants him to become her second husband. In a story splashed over most of its first five pages, the tab linked the princess's name to Hasnat Khan, an unmarried British-based cardiac specialist whose family lives in Pakistan. And it quoted an unnamed "friend" of Diana as saying she hoped he would father a half-sister to her two sons, Princes William and Harry. "The princess is desperately in love," the tabloid quoted the "friend" as saying. "On the one hand, she wants the world to know. But on the other hand, she is understandably concerned that her enthusiasm may send him running."

And, if you believe that, you'll love this: The News of the World reported that Michael Jackson's nurse has conceived a baby boy by the rock star through artificial insemination and that the birth is due in February. The paper quoted Debbie Rowe, who it said has known Jackson for 15 years and had helped treat him for the ailment that has lightened his skin, as saying he is paying her \$528,000 to have the baby. It said Rowe revealed details of her

pregnancy to "friends" in taped conversations that the paper acquired, and did not say who gave it the tapes or whether it had paid for them. The paper said Jackson and Rowe had no plans to marry. It said Rowe told the friends that Jackson will raise the child himself and that she will have visiting rights.

France's literary season kicked off Monday with the awarding of two major prizes. The French writer Genevieve Brisac won the Femina prize for her fourth novel, "Un Week-end de Chasse à la Mer" (A Weekend Hunting Mother), and Jacqueline Harpman of Belgium and Jean Rolin of France shared the Medice prize for their novels "Orlinda" and "The Organization."

A British woman who earned a place in the Guinness Book of Records for crossing four continents on foot has acknowledged that she cheated by hitching a lift for part of her 11-year odyssey. "I shouldn't be remembered as the first woman to walk around the world when I cheated," Ffynona Campbell said in an interview with the ITN television station. "I broke the unwritten rule of the Guinness

Book of Records." Her marathon walk appears in the 1997 edition of the Guinness Book of Records as a journey of more than 31,000 kilometers (19,200 miles) between August 1983 and October 1994. But Campbell now says that while she was in the United States she had taken a lift with the truck that was following her for 1,600 kilometers.

Larry Flynt, the publisher of Hustler magazine, who was shot and partially paralyzed, is now an actor, making his debut as a judge in a film about his life, "The People vs. Larry Flynt." Directed by Milos Forman, the film was screened to rave reviews last month at the New York Film Festival. Now Flynt—who went all the way to the Supreme Court to defend his magazine on freedom-of-speech grounds—is receiving some unusually positive press, in some cases being called a folk hero. "I have trouble with that hero label," said Flynt. The cameo appearance was his first role, and "probably my last," he said.

How do you get to Madison Square Garden? On horseback. If you're Bill Cosby, Cosby was in perfect comedic form as he

entered the arena at the National Horse Show for a salute to the retiring race horse Cigar. Cosby was led into the ring aboard his straight man—a very patient horse. "That was the longest moment of my life," Cosby said when he reached the ground. Then, he introduced his co-star: "My horse—Jello Pudding."

Larry Hagman, who played the smug and scheming oil baron J.R. Ewing on television's "Dallas," has received the National Kidney Foundation's public service award for heightening awareness of organ donation after his own liver transplant in 1995.

Forget about pulling a Candice Bergen and bowing out of the next Emmy race—Erika Szlezak says if nominated, she will run. "I think Candy was wrong," the five-time Emmy winner for the soap "One Life to Live" said in Parade magazine. "That's not the way this country is run. If you have one Pulitzer Prize, you deserve to try to achieve another." Bergen, a five-time Emmy winner for her work on "Murphy Brown," withdrew from consideration this year, saying she wanted to give others a chance.

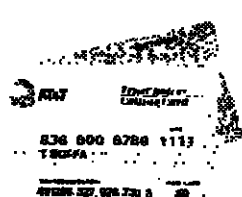


Ffynona Campbell, on her nonrecord-setting walk.

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